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THE PLOUGHMAN offers great advantages to ad vertisers. Its circulation is large and among the most active and intelligent portion of the com

AGRICULTURAL.

Soil Exhaustion.

In a bulletin issued by the Massachusette Board of Agriculture last October is ac essay by George E. Stone, professor of botany at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, in which he treats of soil exhaustion, which we will try to condense for the benefit of our readers.

By the loss of our forests and long cultivation, the conditions of our soils have been greatly modified from their primitive conditions. These changes are both in chem'cal composition and physical propertier. In general, one cannot be changed without changing the other, and one is equally important with the other. The soil may contain tons of plant food which are not available, or the mechanical condition may be such that the feeding roots capput reach to and assimilate the food

also upon its physical properties. The and is better able to withstand drought. light, sandy soil of Cape Cod may retain 35 soils may have 60 to 70 per cent.

they are found one may know the character of the soil, if he knows their habits, without further examination.

We have heard much in the last 10 years about abandoned farms and worn-out soils, and it is well known that many of these were once fertile lands. The wild plants the atmosphere as do the leguminous plants. are to the botanist indications of the ago where now a gill cannot be found.

canne birch and hemiock are less common, atter having fallen off enormously such plants as the orchide, ginseng, who have taken pains to study the and present distribution of these spe-

cause of this is the decrease on the o matter of the soil and its associated compounds. There are other causes, he case of the hemlock, where the anditions are not favorable to the of the seedlings. In samples of soil ater free condition that which ap-108 to a primitive condition had 31 it. of organic matter at the surface was black, and but little lighter at ches below. A heavy soil in waste ad but five per cent. at the surface per cent. below. It had a dark color arface but was yellow below, and ed a growth of inferior grasses, rods, etc. A greenhouse soil to forcing lettuce had 15 per cent. surface, and practically the same to 15 inches below, the organic matter supplied by mannre and decay of

and the available plant food also is less Then plants that formerly grew disappear. and we find the white birch, poplar, bush clovers, golden rods, beard's grass, Indian

At the time of the early settlements there Large tracts of forests were cut and burned by the early settlers, and while the wood ters there is a notion that sheep raising ashes helped to bring in remarkable crops of white clover, organic matter from the a large range and letting them increase by The methods of farming have not been such on a little watching to see that dogs do not as to restore this, but well dited to farther kill the lambs, and other shepherds do not deplete the soil.

the sheep with proper food. In some quarconsists of turning loose a flock of sheep on kill the lambs, and other shepherds do not degeney. The wonder is that any one, after dest curing facilities, where the temperature drive off the sheep. I suppose some having these facts pointed ont, could still was kept below 65°, was valued at 10 centsa

In speaking of the stand which the Verity of any except the intelligent owner. Now it goes without saying that with plenty of food provided for the sheep at all sessons of the year, good shelter, and fair stock to begin with, the work of increasing the herd and the mutton and wool supply is not very diffiguit or compiliented. The stand which the very the stand which the Vering to select out culls from a lot, and thus would be a mistake. Coarse, bulky cod is instead of a cut of one eent a pound on five of were bound to go up. The indisputable faces underlying the situation were pointed out by the horticulturis; of the station in a circular cent to the papers of Vermont and visinity on Oct. 13, and were so condeposits of years or centuries was destroyed. It is natural method. Of course there must vincing in themselves that they did not

were woodlands containing fine growths of trees, forming forests difficult to penetrate, with here and there open fields with native noted as free from forest growth. Sime of the clay hills had been cleared by the Indians and used for agricultural purposes.

Large tracts of forests were ent and burned. strongly endorsed what Professor Ruddick for forming muscle, bone and strength, but had said about bad boxes.

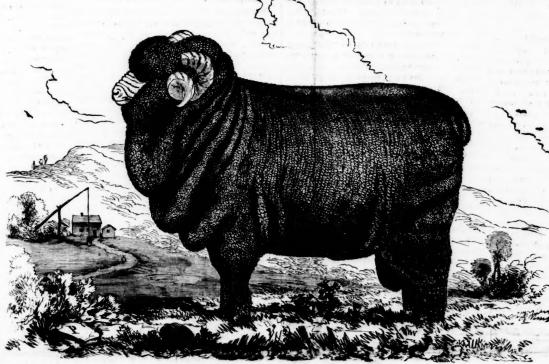
In the afternoon Professor Ruddick had need any official authority to add to their to Ostober. No. 1 cured in room with per-

corn fodder, beans and good timothy hay three June choose on exhibition which had A consistent ratio of grain, however, can been carried in cold storage in Montreal up be adopted for the winter and summer season, and then with liberal feeding of coarse fodder, roots and succulent food the animals are sure to thrive and fatten without much foreing. The normal growth of farm animals is after all the most desirable, for in this way they build up an excellent constitution, which later will be in good form for fattening for the market

PROF. JAMES S. DOTY. New York.

Capacity of Parm Machinery.

A correspondent of the New York Tribone says of the modern harvester and binder that cuts and binds a swath of six to seven feet wide, which are the successful and popular sizes, that they out about an acre an hour. With the old fashioned eradle a good man would ent from 21 to three acres in a day, and a good man would bind as much, so that the man with the machine would do in tenihours four times as much as two men in the old way, or the machine is equal to the work of about seven men in ten hours. There are what are called "headers," which out and bind 10 or 12 feet in a swath, but they are not in common use. Other head ers out from 14 to 18 feet wide, but do not bind, delivering it into header wagons, from which it is stacked and threshed from the stack Some of the larger grain farms have what is called the "combined harvester," cutting the heads from a swath of 18 to 40 feet in width, threshing, cleaning and begging it, all at one operation. But the larger the capacity of the machine the greater the power required to operate it, and the cost of labor is not so much reduced, as it is



STANDARD DELAINE MERINO.

The most rational method of restoring owners of sheep do literally follow this this organic matter at the present time is easy method, but unless they are fortunate continual plowing in of green crops. The machines make it pound, shrank less than 1½ per cent. and the present time is easy method, but unless they are fortunate continual plowing in of green crops. The machines make it pound, shrank less than 1½ per cent. and the world have sold good apples at a dollar a bushel to riess. Evidently, in composition of cover and appearance. No. but unless they are fortunately situated as regards food and climate buyers were believed in preference to a di-interested party like the experiment time is pound, shrank less than 1½ per cent. and the mount is pound, shrank less than 1½ per cent. and the mount is pound, shrank less than 1½ per cent. and the world have been required to do all this by There is much difference in plants as to the cultivation of cover crops and turning their adaptability to the soil, some growing them in not only enriches the soil, but in almost any soil, and others requiring that makes its physical condition better. They a little profit, but an adverse season would the particles should be of such siz; and so also conserve the nitrogen, and ito a large arranged that air spaces are formed suitable extent prevent the washing of the soil in

No small part of the compensation for the and by arranging beforehand the cost is per cent. of water, while the heavier inland trouble of growing green crops consists in relatively small. I do not trust to range keeping t e weeds down. A field of corn grass, nor to old worn out pasture fields. best months in which to sell; and the A soil that will grow lettuce may not be sowed with any crop in July is the best New portions of the farm are seeded fresh adapted to onlone, and that which grows guarantee the farmer can have against good potatoes might not be suited to to- weeds. If not sown it is likely to be covbacco. This may be noticed in the growth ered with a growth of Roman wormwood, of our native plants. The white birch, pigweed and other undesirable growths pitch pine and scrub oak are found upon A crop of red clover, sweet clover or musdry, sandy or gravelly soils, and but seldom | tard may be sown after the last cultivation, found on heavy clay soils. Many plants and this cut and used for feeding and the the shape of good lamb and mutton and are so particular as to their solis that when roots plowed under just before the next excellent wool. Sheep and lambs pro year's planting. The red clover and sweet clover have an advantage over mustard, as rarely contract disease. My losses have their roots have nodules containing nitrogen, which is added to the soil, while such crops as rye, mustard, buckwheat, etc., have not the power of taking nitrogen from the high prices for food, I have been able

changes that have taken place. Plants once houses, which are used for commbers and more at bargain prices. Several winters common in certain localities have failen off lettuce in the winter, but were formerly idle ago I nearly doubled my flock in this way. very much during 50 or 100 years. The in the summer. By sowing a crop of white most notable of these is the wild strawberry. lupines, which will develop in about six this winter. The food question is the secret One could scarcely find a pint of these in a weeks under these conditions, or some other half day in Massachusetts now, while Roger | legume we add to our soil organic matter Williams in 1643 said he had "many times and nitrogen, and a crop of the legumes seen as many as would fill a good ship plowed has been found pratically equal to within a few miles compass," and men now the normal supply of nitrogen for the soil. living say that in certain localities they The time when these plants furnish the

could get a half bushel in few hours 75 years most nitrogen to the soil probably is very near that when the seed is maturing. At Many of our native grasses are nearly the Experiment Station at Amherst they run out, and among the trees the beech, have tested many leguminous plants during the past ten years, including the white lupine, horse bean. soy bean, alfalfa, serra dalla, sweet clover, Canadian pes, and the bush, and a host of others are less various clovers. Unfortunately most of in certain localities, as is evident these winter kill in our climate and are not fitted for winter covering of the soil. The common red clover and the sweet clover seem best suited to our climate. The red clover does not always make sufficient growth to be at its best for plowing under in the spring, but the sweet clover, sown in July at the last cultivation of the soil, is capable of growing 12 to 15 inches high the next May, when it may be eat for fodder and the roots in which is stored must of the

nitrogen can then be plowed in. The crimson clover is much used for this purpose in the South, where it is hardy, but it cannot be depended upon in Massacl setts, though it might winter in some of our seacoast soils. There are some 28 netive wild leguminous plants which migh. be used in this way, but they have not been tested to our knowledge. Among them are the wild lupine, bush clover and rastle box, and they are peculiar to wornout soils.

Sheep Pastures.

The owner of a good flock of sheep needs to study pastures and grasses more than The plants which are becoming rare are any other side of his business. The sheep these only found where the soil japproaches owner should be the most practical hay and the primitive condition, and even then they are not of the same luxuriant growth as a nominal sum can look after the sheep, and

favorable year might enable them to make

real problem in sheep raising is in grass time, has a plain moral for the apple water-retaining capacity of the soil depends organic matter it retains more moisture, and crop farming. I study to provide the grower. It is that apples should be held sheep with nourishing food the year round, as late as they will keep well. And Vernearly every year. I am constantly plowing of grass, rape, corn fodder, roots and even grains. I make this sort of farming pay to have some sort of storage house; but a ecause it premises me good returns in vided with good food winter and summer winters others are forced to sell part of their flocks at ruinous prices on account of not only to winter my own sheep, but to We have practised this plan in our green- take advantage of the conditions and buy and those sheep are worth twice as much of the whole thing. Provided wish pl-nty of good food, the shepherd has control of the situation, and every winter he can pick up bargains in sheep from those with insoft. cient food to carry them along.

W. E. EDWARDS.

Selling Apples.

very liberal rates.

It was not always thus. We can all of us and whey in it. remember as far back as last September. folks seemed to think that at that price the growers ought to furnish the barrel also, and give a chromo with each purchase.

The wise men said that the apple erop was larger than in 1896, and that prices would be lower; and many growers, frightened by the recollection of that bad year of plenty, took what they could get for the fruit and let it go to the first buver.

The Vermont experiment station registered a strenuous protest against this policy of hasty selling at the time, and, through the newspapers and by private correspondenes, did all in its power to help the growers to get better prices. A few growers held their apples, but the majorty sold-many of them needlessly soon. Nevertheless apples have good up stead-

ily and strongly in price, and at the present time are selling almost at the top figure #8 a barrel; and prices as high as \$3.75 to apples have sold as high as \$5 a barrel and before. When the organic matter is reduced see that they are properly fed and housed in storage and keeping in good condition the capacity for retaining water is lessened, at night, but raising of grass pastures, may expect to realize handsome figures.

I have found in my experience that the prices which they were bringing at picking 9 cents a pound, and shrank over 2 per cent. mont apples are especially good keepers. January, February and March are the man who is compelled to seil from the trees or from the orchard is always more such condition that it will yield bounti'ully throng the country in the fall. In order to hold apples successfully it is necessary very simple affair will do the work if it is rightly planned and intelligently managed. This is another point often emphasized by the Vermont experiment station in its making and managing such storage houses.

Canadian Cheese Deteriorating.

reputation it had two years ago.

Professor Ruddick said such cheese were At that time there were wise men in the called "stinkers" in the Montreal market, land who said that apples were not worth an inelegant but very apt term for such more than 50 or 75 cents a barrel. Some defective cheese. Flavor was the most important element in marketing cheese, and this could not be perfect unless the milk in this respect. Bad boxes were another injury to the market value of good cheese. Mr. Alexander, one of the exporters, said that the more cunning and unserupulous cheese makers had been selling whey instead of properly perfected choose, and that exporters received more defective cheese from small factories than from large ones, in proportion to their output.

Mr. Hodgson, another exporter, said he would like to see the days of three or four years ago back again, when Canadian factorymen made a sound cheese that would keep, though he believed that no rich, fat meany cheese would keep well for a reasonable length of time, and makers known for this time of the year. Many lots should remember that, as a rule, it was sold before the end of November at \$2 50 to two or three months before their cheese reached the retailers in England. He told \$4 a barrel in considerable lots have been of one case where a factoryman had reported for the holiday market. Fancy placed a lump of sour curd in the middle of a cheese and earefully made it over. even higher. Those who have apples still Oaing to their system of registration he in storage and keeping in good condition was able to have that cheese brought back up their cattle, swine or sheep on any market, American apples took most of the may expect to realize handsome figures. The most of the limited grain ration. Both from the point prizes at Paris.

ents a pound. No. 3, cured in a room would have been required to do all this by the old methods can now work in forest regulate itself, averaging 91°, was valued at forge or factory.

Professor Robertson said the flavor of

cheese was nearly always controlled by the temperature at which the cheese was cured and kept. He explained how a curing and one knows how our Amercan cousins exe storing room of a properly regulated tem as advertisers, and that the agricultural perature could be obtained for an outlay of machinery people take a rank second to \$335, and the gain in merchantable value on none in this respect. The method does not 300 cheese would be over \$400, while this harrowing and sowing, putting the land in or less at the mercy of the buyers who gain would last indefinitely as long as the equipment was kept up to the right shape. He referred to the work done by the Canadian Department of Agriculture to secure proper care in the handling and driving a harvester drawn by a pair of transporting of cheese and butter, both on mighty black and orange tigers, and for cars and ocean steamers. They had found much carelessness in taking the goods on various publications; and more or less the steamers at Montreal and off them explicit directions have been published for on the other side, but by a threat to publish the names of the steamers and lines on which this occurred they had secured a most of which I the receipt acknowledge, is not marked improvement.

cheese from May 1 to Nov. 1, 1900, were when by circumstances to do agricultura Publow and Professor Ruddick made the 2.077,000 boxes, and the stock on hand made work compelled, do not dress as your pictstatement that the Canadian sheese had in the year were 323 000 boxes, making ure shows is the custom in your wonderfu suffered seriously in reputation during the 2,400,000 boxes available for export. Owing country, and would not deem such garments past year, which was corroborated by two to the higher prices of the season, this with modesty to consist. of the leading exporters of Montreal, who thought it would take five years of careful and painstaking effort to get again the butter were \$2,000,000 less than last try native, nor in our experience for such year. The exports in round numbers work well suited. I have to my customers Professor Publow said it was a growing amounted to \$20,000,000 for cheese and explained with earnestness that your evil to ship too green, some shipping when \$5,000,000 for butter. They furnish to the picture is an allegory, and does not n the cheese was but two days old. This Mother Country 60 per cent. of her cheese, At present the apple market is all in favor of the seller. Any man who has apples on inferior cheese. He thought exporters had resulted in a shrirkage in weight and an and only seven per cent. of her butter. operated by women too little clothed, nor inferior cheese. He thought exporters had resulted in a shrirkage in weight and an and only seven per cent. of her butter. is it necessary that the place of horses shall be reconstructed by women too little clothed, nor inferior cheese. He thought exporters had reconstructed by women too little clothed, nor inferior cheese. He thought exporters had reconstructed by women too little clothed, nor inferior cheese. He thought exporters had reconstructed by women too little clothed, nor inferior cheese. of the seller. Any man who has apples on hand now can turn them into money at not cut such cheese half enough in price and now can turn them into money at for shrinkage caused by too much moisture proper facilities for doing the best work, turn over a new leaf now, with the begin await." ning of a new century.

Coarse Feed for Swine and Cattle very choice meat producers, concentrated two specimens of French fruit lying on his food has been fed to such an extent that the deck, which if they could be reproduced in was of good flavor, and cheese makers food has been fed to such an extent that the deak, which if they could be reproduced in should reject all milk that was not perfect animals have in many instances become this country and cold at the prevailing dependent upon fine foods for their growth Paris prices, would not a small fortune per and development. It is possible to carry this tree to the orchardist. One is a yellow feeding to such an extreme that the animals French apple, weighing about 12 or 14 would be of little use if fed on anything else. The feeding of concentrated food must 35 cents per apple, by the hundred. These inevitably tend to weaken the vitality of apples are counted like eggs; not sold by the the stock and make them unfit for general bushel, peck or quarter peck as are choice farm purposes. The stomach of cattle, apples here. The other specimen is a sheep, swine or other domestic farm French pear which weighs 26 ounces, a animal is fitted for the digestion of coarse monster fruit, which more resembles a and five food, and if by accident or design small pumpkin of some kind than a either class of food are denied them that organ must undergo some change. The said to be very delicious. It seems winter hothouse lambs which are reared so singular that the French do not prize carefully must be fed on rich, concentrated red apples. At the Exposition, the judges food to produce tender, delicate meat, and could not believe that American red apples if coarse food was given to them they would could be first class, but Mr. Taylor says soon cease to grow. They are an artificial they were forced to an opposite conclusion product of the breeder's art, and in their after a practical trial of their eating quali way they are very good. They serve a pur ties. The French red apples, he states, are pose of their own, but not for the farmer. somewhat inferior to the yellow varieties

Advertising Placards.

An Australian journal remarks that every bring the best results everywhere, however, They issued a number of show eards repre senting the beautiful flesh-tinted Goddess of Liberty arrayed in scanty garments. warded a number to their German agents. who returned them, however, with the fol lowing letter written as a German might write in English:

"The picture of your admirable machines. useful in this country, and it is of much The president of the association in his regret to me that I request to return them At the meeting of the Eastern Ontario opening address said that the exports of permission. The women of our country,

> that your admirable machine should be and apparently do not care. They need to struct and your further advices respectfully

Apples and Pears in France.

The Assistant Pomologist of the Depart. In the attempt to make our farm stock ment of Agriculture, Mr. W. A. Taylor, has It would be mistaken economy for any and far inferior to our best red apples. except choice breeders to attempt to bring Notwithstanding the nearness to the French

AGRICULTURAL.

Continuous Dairying.

In my experience in farming in all branches I have found dairying the surest any other line of farming. The grain erop. the apple crop or the cattle supply may all go to pieces because of bad seasons or poor fully. markets, and a man is nearly swamped. Everything practically is lost and he will have hard work to get on his feet again. With dairying, however, told of inspecting the books of a creat this is not true. If milk and creem and he found that there had been paid to do not pay there is butter or cheese to fall one patron \$6 72 for 1019 pounds of milk in back upon. If the grass crop fails a little June. This was the milk of three cows planning and work will enable you to and tested 39 per cent. fat. Another man winter your stock without much loss. Ia- brought in the same amount from one cow, deed, one can even convert the milk and testing a little higher, and he paid him \$7.18, buttarmilk into good fat pigs and veals, if, or the first received \$2.24 income from each for any other reason, there be no other sale low in a month, and the one cow man or market for dairy products. There is, in received \$4.99 more for her milk than the fact, a great number of ways of making other man's cows averaged. Probably this money on the dairy, which gives to it a certain surety of income that is very satisfying. cows which give but 320 pounds each in

dairyman must be progressive and up to one giving three times that amount. The date in his management. Dairying today one cow showed a fair profit, even allowing is a continuous work that extends through- for good feeding, and the three cows would out the whole year. Merely summer dairy- not pay for the feed they eat. ing will not do. A man who expects to work in summer on the dairy and idle for the rest of the season will be disappointed in objections to the farm separators upon the in some respects than winter dairying. It and co-operation of all the farmers to keep distributes the work over the whole year up the supply of milk. But the farmer and prevents it accumulating in the sum- wants his skimmlik for calves and pigs and

about the hay erop and the ensileg ? These are the items that must be jilled down and satisfactorily disposed of before any work is attempted. Estimate the number of acres required to support a cow the year round, and then increase the herd

Dairy Motes.

The Iowa Experiment Station states in a recent builetin. No. 52, their test of the amount of water absorbed by butter under different conditions, and they found that the butter held most water when the cream was quite cool, or at 52°, and the water in which it was washed was warmer, or at 70°. When the cream was warm, or at 71°, and the water was at 40°, there was but little water absorbed in the butter. We need a standard for butter which shall declare that there shall not be over 13 per cent. of water in butter, or at least 85 per cent. of butter fat, and the balance in caseine, sait and other elements, including the moisture. Then we shall be sure of receiving what we pay for. We scarcely care to spread our biscuit or our steak with either cold water or sour buttermilk.

One of the most remarkable instances of productiveness known is that of the famens Jersey cow, Adelaide of St. Lambert; she weighed when tested 1002 pounds, and in 31 Taken in. 312 tabs; on, 7373 tubs; stock, days she produced 2003} pounds of milk or more than twice her own weight. She made 21 pounds 5½ ounces of butter in seven stock of 7764 thus, against 2737 tubs last days, and 822 pounds of milk in one day. 9174 pounds in two weeks, or about 654 pounds per day for that time. There may have been larger records, but that is large enough for a Jersey.

At the Dairy Conference in Augusts, Me. held the first week in December, there were 43 samples of dairy and 10 samples of greamery butter scored, with a most remarkable record in results. Taking 100 as the score of perfection in the dairy samples advanced. We find beets and carrots burden to 2500 tons, and probably each will one was marked 98 points, four others 97 or steady at 40 to 50 cents a box, parenips be loaded to its limit with grain and other more, four more 96 or above, eight others 95 or more, four from 94 to 941, two were 93, three were 92, one at 914 and seven at \$1.25 to \$1 40, and so are yellow at \$1.25 91, three at 90 and only six below 90. Every sample was lacking in flavor, from two points in 50 in the first, down to 12 points in some of the lowest, but only three fell one point below in the 25 given for texture, 36 received the full 10 points in color, four only nine points, two had eight points and one but six points. Ten points were al lowed for perfect salting to 40 samples, and three only received nine points. While of the five points for texture 41 were given the full amount and two received only four

This shows a large degree of skill in the manufacture and working of the butter, and the lack of perfect flavor may have been due to the character of the food, to some lack of care in milking or allowing the milk \$1.50. Lettuce \$1.75 to \$2.25 a long box, to remain too long in the odors of the stable, or possibly to milk or cream absorbing ething to affect flavor after it reached the house. We think a not unusual cause of this trouble is the impurity of the water used in washing the butter or dairy utensile for it is hard work to convince a farmer that the water from his well is not the sweetest and purest that ever gushed from

But the creameries did not make as good a showing. One scored 964 pounds, three 95, one 94, two 93 and one only 91. In all cases but the last the loss was entirely in flavor, that losing also in color and salting one point each. Where there are many patrons, it is not easy to make every one exercise that care in matters of cleanliness which is necessary to make butter perfect in flavor. Some may have an unpleasant flavor and others simply be lacking in good flavor, which last indicates a need of m care in providing good food.

When the practice of washing the buttermilk out of the butter in the churn was first began it was charged that the flavor was ashed out of the butter. We have no doubt that this was true, or that some of the rich nutty flavor was so taken out. It was then the eustom not to try to get the buttermilk out until the butter was nearly all gathered into one solid lump, and it required considerable churning in two or three waters to remove the buttermilk Then few used water cooler than that in the well or spring, seldom below 48° to 50°.

When they had learned to begin the wash ing while the butter was in grains about as large as wheat kernels, and to use lord water at about a temperature of 40°, which obliled the butter, they found there was little if any loss of flavor, and if the water of any. It is a permanent business that is nad a handful of fine salt to each gallon it always safe. You can hardly say this of required but one or at most two washings to get it free from milk, and we thought the flavor was improved or brought out more

At the Indiana State Dairy Association meeting a short time ago one of the speak-This, of course, always means that the June are not i kely to give milk as long at

Some of the dairy papers are advancing his returns. Continuous dairying is better ground that the creamery needs the help poultry, and he wants it sweet and clean. mer or winter to discourage.

In order to make continuous dairying Many of the creameries took no pains to possible or profitable, the fundamental give it to them in that condition. They question of the whole industry must be were not willing to buy milk according to intelligently considered. That question is its butter fat until they found that they related to the kind, variety and cost of the were likely to lose the patronage of those food. It must be settled definitely a year in who had the best cows, gave the best food, advance. A man who does not plan out and brought the best milk. Even now some his campaign thus in advance cannot expect of them insist on an "overrun," or a "rake to meet with the rewards he thinks due him. How much grass for summer pasturreduces the profit of the farmer to increase ing? How much for fall and early spring? that of the maker or owner of the factory, What roots and grain for winter? What and some farmers have not liked that way of doing business.

Butter Market.

The lower rates at other points have forced prices of butter down in Boston, although we have a scarcity instead of a sur- a case as to quality. or decrease it to come within the limit. It plus of str cily fine quality. Buyers are not is only by such system and of the food willing to pay over 22 cents in round lots or is only by such system x ng of the food question that one can hope to meet with descripting appears. A haphaging way of deserving success. A haphazard way of assorted tubs, while 22 cents is top figure having too much food one summer and not for large tubs. Eastern has a range from mough to keep the stock from nearly starv- 20 to 22 cents. Firsts 20 to 21 cents and ing the next winter will hardly prove satis- seconds at 18 to 19 cents are more abundant, factory. If proper attention is given to the and shrewd buyers might get a discount little details of dairying, I believe it wil from these figures. There are some lots of prove the surest way of making a living on June creamery that touch 22 cents, but the farm.

W. E FARMER

New Hampshire.

June creamery that touch 22 cents, but there is but little of this grade to be had, and the bulk of that from storage goes at 21 cents for extra and 19 to 20 cents for firsts. Many buyers prefer stor age to fresh arrivals at same figures. Dairy in only moderate demand at 20 cente for Vermont extra, 17 to 18 cents for firsts, and 16 to 17 cents for seconds. Renovated butter dull now at 15 to 17 cents, and imisstion at 13} to 15 cents, with ladles 12 to 14 cents. Some lots were taken for export at 13 cents, and not much goes above that. Boxes and prints in fair demand at 23 to 234 cents for extra northern creamery, 23 cents for Western, extra dairy 21 cents and common to good 19 to 20 cents.

The receipts of butter for the week were 12,140 tubs and 15,109 bexes, a total weight of 577,808 pounds, including 9516 pounds in transit for export, and with the latter de ducted the net total is 568,292 pounds, as ainst els; Holland-Boston line, two steamers, 543 194 pounds the previous week and 607 216 240,000 bushels. Rotterdam-Allen line t pounds the corresponding week last year.

The exports of butter from Boston for the week were 18 630 pounds, against 3721 pounds last year. From New York the exports were 6243 tubs.

The Quincy Market Cold Storage Com-57.050 tubs, against 35,403 tubs same time stock of 7764 tubs, against 2737 tubs last year, and with these added the total stock is 64 814 tube, against 38,280 tube, a increase for this year of 26,534 subs.

Vegetables in Boston Market.

There is but a moderate supply of native vegetables and prices generally are firm. There may not be an absolute scarcity, but the dealers are not urging buyers to take large lots. On some varieties prices have 50 to 60 cents, and flat turnips exports. 40 to 50. White French are higher at While there are some native onions not bringing much over \$2 to \$2.25 a barrel, best sound hard lots are \$2 75 to \$3. Spanat 40 cents a dezan, and radiahes to \$14 a hundred. Green peppers \$2.50 to \$1 87 a barrel, Jersey \$1.25 to \$1.50, State toes 35 cents a pound, and Southern at \$2,50 to \$3 50 a crate, as to quality. Celery steady, but in small demand at \$4 to \$5 a box Anbhard rougeh \$30 per ton, turban and marrow \$1 50 to \$1.75 a barrel.

Cabbages are quiet at \$1 to \$1 25 a barrel greens at 75 to 85 cents a box and dandelions native spinach 50 cents a box and Southern \$1 to \$1.25 a barrel for good. Some poor lots sold from 50 cents upward as to condi

both wax and green. but little change in quotation, but an easier market. Aroostook Green Mountains 70 cents for extra and 68 cents for fair to good. Hebrons 68 cents for extra and 65 to 67 cents, York State white 60 cents for round and 55 to 58 cents for long. Western long white 55 cents, and round 58 to 60 cents. Sweet potatoes in light supply with but

"Brevity is the

Soul of Wit."

Wit is wisdom. Blood is life. Impure blood is living death. Health depends on good blood. Disease is due to bad blood. The blood can be purified. Legions say Hood's Sarsaparilla, America's Greatest Blood Medicine, purifies it. A brief story but it tells the tale.





little demand, at \$1.75 for Jersey double | \$2 String beans mostly poor, with prices head barrels.

Domestic and Foreign Pruis. \$8.50, medium \$7 to \$7.50 a barrel; boxes \$2 to \$2.50.

Florida strawberries are in light supply Good to choice bright \$2 50 to \$3, russet \$2 25 to \$2.75, large fruit \$2 to \$2.50, poor to fair \$1 25 to \$1 75. Tangerines \$4 to \$5. Grape fruit \$5 to \$5 50 a box for choice and \$4 to \$4 50 for fair to good. Florida pine apples in moderate supply at \$2 50 to \$3 50

Jamaica oranges are \$4.75 to \$5 a barrel. \$2.75, 112 \$2.25, and 160 \$1.75 to \$2. Jamaica grape fruit \$3.50 to \$5.50 a box. Messina and Palermo lemons fancy 300 counts \$2 25 to \$2.50, 160 counts choice \$2 to \$2.25, 420 to 500 counts \$1.25 to \$1.50 Malaza grapes \$6 to \$8 per cask. Dates at po 4 to 42 cents a pound. Smyrna figs 8 to 15 meal. cents, and bananas \$1 50 to \$2 50 a stem.

Bosson Commerce

Between Saturday, Jan. 12, and Feb. 1 there are 28 steamers scheduled to leave Boston for Europe, carrying about 2,750,000 bushels of grain. Twenty-three steamerin 19 days, and averaging more than 144 000 bushels a day. This will perhaps be abou one-half their entire cargoes, as cotton ship ments will be large, while provisions and live animals are important items on some of them. All excepting two are of the regular lines and they are divided as follows: ren line to Liverpool, three steamers, 255,steamers, 240,000 bushels; Wilsons and Farness-Leyland line, two steamers, 145 000 bushels to London. Elder Dempster line, two steamers, to Avonmouth 250,000 bush-Giasgow, two steamers, 200,000 bushels Wilson line to Hull, one steamer, 50 000 bushels. Scandinavian-American line, onsteamer for Copenhagen, 35,000 bus held Capard line for Liverpool, one steamer. 120,000 bushels. Leland line to Liverpool n in, 312 tubs; ont, 7373 tubs; stock, three steamers, 680,000 bushels. Johnston els, while it is expected that the two tramp steamers will take about 500,000 bushels together. Of course there may be some change: in amounts made according to the receipts of other freight whose shipment is more urgent or more profitable to the steam ship companies, but we give them as now

scheduled. Most of these steamers stars from the terminals of the Boston & Maine railroad, and this promises to be a record breaking year both for that road and for the commerce of Boston. teamers vary in capaci y from 12,000 tons

New York Markets. Native vegetables are in fair supply. Southern are generally plenty and in go condition. Havana vegetables generally ish in small supply at. \$1.25 a crate and poor and selling slowly, with Bermuda in Bermuda in demand at \$2.75 to \$3. Leeks better demand. Table potatoes in large supply, but many poor lots and prices have the same. Cucumbers steady at \$12 wide range. Long Island in bulk \$1 50 to \$3 a case, of six backets. Hothouse toma- and Western, per 180 pounds \$1 50 to \$1.75 Bermuda No. 1 \$4 to \$4 75, No. 2 \$3 to \$3 50. Sweets steady at \$2 to \$2 25 for Vineland, \$1.75 to \$2 for other Jersey and 75 cents to \$1 for Southern yellow Onions in only moderate supply but a light demand. Connecticut and Long Island and sprouts 12 to 15 cents a quart. Beet white \$3.50 to \$5, yellow \$2 to \$2.75 and red \$2 to \$2 50 a barrel. Ocange County in bags, white \$2 50 to \$4, red \$2 to \$2.12 State and Western yellow double head barrels \$2 25 to \$2 50; per 150 pounds, yellow \$2 25 to \$2.50, and red \$2 to \$3.25. Bermuda tion. Parsley higher at \$1.50 to \$1.75 a box. \$2.25 a crate. Beets, Long Island, 75 cents to and endive 60 cents. Egg plant \$2 to \$3 a \$1 a barrel. Florida \$1 a crate and New case. Artichokes \$1.50 a bushel, and mush Orleans \$8 to \$8 50 per 100 bunches. Car rooms 40 to 50 cents a pound. String beans rots, washed, 75 cents to \$1, and unwashed fairly plenty at \$1.75 to \$2.50 a crate for 80 to 75 cents a barrel. Bermuda 75 cents to \$1 a crate. Russia turnips 70 to 20 cents for Potatoes in liberal supply and dull, with Jersey and 75 to 85 cents for Canada. Parenips 75 cents to \$1 a barrel. Squash, Hub- to 3} cents, and steak at 4} to 5} cents. Hadbard, \$1.50 to \$1.75 a barrel, marrow \$1 to \$1.25. Florida white 75 cents to \$1 a crate Pumpkins 50 to 75 cents a barrel. Celery cents for fair to good. Dakota Red 55 to 60 from 10 to 60 cents a d zan roots, as to siz- with cusk at 2 cents, Bass are in light Cabbages are steady at \$3 to \$4 a barret supply at 20 cents for striped, 10 cents for

for Long Island and \$14 to \$18 a ton for Lettuce, New Orleans, \$2 to \$3 50 a barrel, from Bermuda \$1.25 to \$1.50 a box.

tomatoes \$1 to \$2.50 Havana at 75 cents to and 15 cents for frozen, with Western at 8 rides, the gaits are easily taught while the \$1 25 a carrier. Fiorida egg plants dull at cents. Opsters are steady in fair demand horse is going to town, driving stock, or in A horse to be active, stylish and services ble \$2 50 to \$4 a barrel, \$1.25 to \$2 for half at \$1 for Norfolks, \$1.15 for selected parrel crates. Peppers \$1 to \$1.25 a Norfolks, \$1.25 for fresh opened Stamcarrier, okra \$1.75 to \$2.25 a carrier for fords, and \$1.25 to \$1.50 for Providence saddle and supports his legs by short stir- allow the hair to grow beautifully by using Fiorida and \$1 to \$1 50 for Havana. Green rivers. In the shell Blue Points \$2 a rups, attached near the front of the saddle, Glosserse. For sale by all dealers

from 75 cents to \$2.25 a basket or grate, mostly from \$1 50 down.

Apples in large supply, but quality varie The apple trade is dull, with receipts of 9667 barrels last week and exports of 7862 barrels. The amount left is ample for the wants of the trade. King are \$2.50 to \$3 to \$3, Baldwins, fancy, double head and Spy \$2 to \$3. No. 1 Baldwin and Spy \$2.75 to \$3, average prime \$2.25 to Greening \$1.75 to \$2.25 and No. 2 \$1.25 to \$2.50, and common to fair \$1.75 to \$2. Greenings running down in quality. A few \$1.50. Talman Sweet \$1.50 to \$2 and poor to fair cooking 75 cents to \$1.25. Pears are fancy bring \$2.50 to \$3, and good to searce, but jobbers have a few in sold prime \$2 to \$250. Winter sorts poor storage at \$2 to \$4 a box, as to variety and to fair, \$1 25 to \$1.75. Grapes are condition. Cranberries moving slowly at dull, Catawba, small backets, 8 to 10 cents easier prices. Cape Cod choice dark \$8 to and cases 75 cents to \$1.15. Oran-\$8.50, medium \$7 to \$7.50 a barrel: boxes \$2 large, late fancy \$9 50 to \$10 a barrel, good to choice \$ 9:0 \$9 50, fair to good \$8.50 to at 60 to 75 cents a quart box. Plorida \$9, Jersey prime \$7.50 a barrel, crates at \$2 to \$2.40 for fair to extra. Fiorida strawberries coming more freely and dull at 30 to 50 cents a quart box.

Sophie 7th of Hood Farm.

We present to the readers of this paper this week the first picture of a daught the bull Torono, owned at Hood Parm, Lowell, Mess., ever published. Her name colored, fine looking bull by Pedro Signal Landseer. With this calf she made ajbutte est of 16 pounds 4 ounces, on a grain ration of 9 pounds. It was divided up as follows: 21 pounds bran, 3 pounds corn meal, 2 nads ground oats, 1} pounds cottons

Sophie 7th is a grand individual. She is a perfect type of a dairy cow, is an econo cal producer and a very persistent milker. forono, her sire, has three daughters in the 14-pound list, including the show

oows Figgis and Marna-Torono is a full brother of Sophie Hudson, that gave in 10 months 11,496 ounds two ounces milk, testing 716 pounds 14 ounces butter. The dam of Sophie 7th of Hood Farm was Dame Quickly 4th. She was a cow capable of a good butter test, but was owned by a man who sold milk, and thereby applying some of the school studies consequently she was never bred for in a practical way in which a moderate a record. Dame Quickly 4th is by salary is an incentive to continuous and in-000 bushels; Dominion line, Liverpool, two St. Helier Lowndes, out of Dame creasing effort. The dairy business in-Quickly. St. Relier Lowndes is by Lord C nata, 27 pounds, full slater to Lady girl can stay (right at home and find satis-E sex, 18 pounds 12 ounces. Lord Darlingson's Victor St. Heller is by Lord Darling. n, out of Payon, a daughter of St. Helier Dame Q sickly was a very excellent cow. It was estimated that she made 600 pounds of buster in a year. She is by a son of the Jer sey Belie of Scituate buil Black Defiance, and her dam is out of the imported cow Curone, 14 pounds. There is in the Hood Curons, 14 pounds. There is in the Hood out door classes taking their lessons in the farm herd a full sister of Sophie 7th with a nark, but, oh, ms! what a rough going est of 14 connds 34 onn

The Torono stock at Hood Farm is va ued very highly, and it looks as though e would be as prepotent as his sire, Sophie's Tormentor, in getting cows that embine beauty with utility.

Export Apple Trade.

The total apple shipments to European orts for the week ending Jan. 12, 1901, were 39,612 barrels, including 25,214 barrels to Liverpool, 4812 barrels to London, 7696 barrels to Glasgow and 1890 barrels various. The exports included 7362 barrels from Boston, 6844 barrels from New York, 23,999 get, but w en selecting a horse he looks for barrels from Portland, 755 barrels from the one which has the easiest trot and Halifax and 652 barrels from St. John. N. B. For the same week last year the ople shipments were 35,993 barrels. The total apple shipments since the opening of the season have been 1.075 878 barrels. same time last year 1,027 378 barrels. in detail, the shipments have been 356,192 barrels from Boston, 194,287 barrels from Now York, 126,479 barrels from Portland. 246,955 barrels from Montreal, 127,658 barrels from Halifax, 20,801 barrels from Annapolis and 3506 barrels from St. John.

Maynard & Child received the following cable Monday from the Liverpool apple market: "New Rogland and Ultonia selling; 10,000 barrels sold; prices lower in consequence of fruit being in poor condition; emand good for best qualities, but inferior and out of condition parcels do badly; many parcels very wasty; Baldwins in general \$2 16 to \$3.12, few of best quality \$8 36 to 23 84.

Boston Fish Market.

The market is a little stronger this week, with a quick demand and fair prices. Some (ancy fish are short, but on the whole the market is fairly supplied. Market cod are in fair supply at 21 to 21 cents, with large at 31 dock is bringing 31 cents. Hake are not so plenty, large bringing 31 cents and 2 cents for small. Pollock is steady at 1} to 2 cents, sea, and 8 cents for black. Halibut is State. Two carloads of caulifi were from steady at 15 cents for white and 12 cents for California; one sold well from \$2.50 to \$8.50 gray, with bluefish at 15 cents for green and a case, the other was poor and went to 8 cents for frezen. Spanish mackerel steady \$1.25 to \$2. Florida baskets \$1.50 to \$2 at 16 cents, sheepthead 15 cents, pompano Sprouts from 4 to 10 cents a quart, Norfolk | 11 cents and red snappers 10 to 15 cents. kale 65 to 180 cents a barrel and spinach 75 Lake trout are stronger at 12 cents, with sea cents to \$1 25, with Bastimore 65 to 75 cents. trout at 6 cents. Whitefish is bringing 10 cents, with perch steady at 121 cents for sea the English kind is to cut off his tail, teach and Florida \$1 to \$3 for balf-barrel backets. and 6 cents for white. Pickerel in full sup- him to cant-r, which is frequently done in New Orleans chicory \$2 50 to \$4.50 a bar- ply at 12 cents. Smelts are easy at 10 to 14 a few hours, and he is ready for the curel, escarole, the same, romaine \$2 to \$3, or cents for native and 4 to 6 cents for East-tomer. It requires a great deal of time to 50 to 75 cents a crate for Bermuda. Parsley ern. Eels are 8 cents. Fresh tongues 10 properly educate and develop a gaited horse cents and cheeks 8 cents. Salmon are in this part of the country. In parts of the Fiorida cucumbers \$2 to \$8 a crate and quite steady at 50 cents for Eastern green West and South, where nearly everybody pens scarce and Florida baskets \$1 25 to bushel. Clams are not so plenty at 50 and hangs on to the reins to keep his Boodwin & Co., Boston Agents.

cents a gallon, or \$3.50 to \$3 a barrel. balance. He claims that a short stirrup

so, at the annual convention of the the position when sitting on a high stoo California Dairy Association.

I have learned from my own experience that bookkeeping must be adjusted to th nature of the business and simplified as much as possible for limited operations and have learned that careful records are ntial, however small the busine be. I believe this so firmly that in starting a miniature dairy as a foundation for an in erease, I have undertaken to weigh the milk erease, I have undertaken to weigh the milk from each sow morning and evening, and take weekly tests of the butter fat. It does not seem feasible to charge the cost of maintenance separately, and I propose to get this by estimate at the end of the year, when comparing total outlay for feed with recorded value of products.

H. B. Gurier, a successful Eastern dairyman, suggests that, if the milk cannot be waighed at every milking, it may be

weighed at every milking, it may be weighed at every milking, is may be weighed periodically for three successive days in each month, or four times a year, and the composite test be made. He says that a reasonably abcutate record may be kept by this occasional test, and that by the shoulders and chest to drop forward. comparison with the actual sales it may be On the stool the legs hanging down, the

It seems to me that after the milk from an animal has been weighed and tested for head and shoulders are more easily thrown a season, and its yield determined, that an occasional test is sufficient. It is not likely that the percentage of fat will vary from year to year, therefore superficial records of the yield from a cow which has been thoroughly tested seems to be all that is sary, but the close test suggested should be made after the animal has

The advantage of knowing the value of every cow is too apparent to require discusion, but there are secondary advantages which may be mentioned. While it is a satisfaction for the owner to know the earning capacity of each individual in his herd, the fact that he begins to keep a record will educate him in dairy principles. If the test proves him to be wrong in his fixed beliefs, the next step will be made in searching out the reason, and ithis opens a wide field for study, with ithe ultimate resuit that he will be taken out of the old routine for the mutual benefit of himself and his cows.

Others than the family may be interested in the herd, and the keeping of records gives the wife and elder children an insight into affairs of the dairy. A son or daughter will often be ready to keep the accounts for a moderate compensation, and in these days of commercial education in the schools a great deal of waste energy may be utilized in this way to the mutual benefit of all

It is often a problem as to the future of the boy or girl, and they are usually allowed to drift into any employment that may offer take pleasure in riding a trotting horse: then at the working age. I believe it is better to give them something to do at home, just as soon as they can be made that gait; many times I also enjoy the other gaits and appreciate the comfort derivatives. aseful, and also to compensate them as an inducement to persevers. In addition to keeping the records, they may be given the testing and chemical problems to solve, cludes so many practical and scientific die mare, the other a gaited horse. About

Saddle Horse Gatts.

In the New York department of a recent number of the BREEDER, after speaking of the strong demand for saddle horses and of walk. Second is the slow gait, of which the strong demand for saudion says: "At there are three kinds, i. e., stepping pace, lmost any hour of the day can be seen the running walk and fox trot, all are recognized set of saddle horses are seen there, too Some of the young ladies who are gamely determined to ride are really and truly paying dearly for the privilege, for with the English creze for a trotting and centering horse, instead of the easy riding Kentucky gaited horse, they are shaken up worse than a soldier on a gun carriage traveling over a rocky road on a gallop." In England they ride a trotting and cantering horse, for there are no gaited ones there. The swell American rides a trotter because it's English Ithough he will invariably tell you it is because he needs all of the exercise he can

The riding teachers dissuade the use of the gaited horse, for it requires but little skill or teaching to ride him, so the more difficult the gait the more lessons required by the pupil. A riding instructor who called on me a short time ago inquired "Who sold that horse to Miss W--?" with the remark. "She has only taken four lessons, and she should have taken 24 before she ought to ride alone." And when I told him that I sold her the horse, and that he would go all of the gaits, including the single foot, he said: "I don't teach one to ride that gait, for any little girl can ride a single footer, and then she can soon ride a trotter, and that would spoil my business The academies make much of their money by selling horses to their patrons. About all that is required to make one of



THE STYLISH ENGLISH SEAT.

his regular every-day work.

Shrimps 30 cents a gallon, and scallops 30 cents to \$1 a gallon. Lobsters are steady at 16 cents alive and 17 cents boiled. riders, use a long stirrup attached near the centre of the saddle; it enables them to ride Paper by Samuel E. Watson, San FranThe position on horseback should resemble



weight is supported more directly under the hips, the spine curving inward and the backwards.

The point on a horse where the least motion is imparted is about half way between the point of the shoulders and the coupling, just over the central point of all four of the horse's feet, therefore the saddle should be placed where the riders weight would be most equally distributed over this point. Like a see saw board or a rocking street car, the least motion is felt in the centre of the board or car, and it is impor-tant that when the rider's weight is transferred to the stirrups, it should not thereby be transferred to another point, so the attachment of the stirrups should also be near the centre of the saddle. In rising to the trot on an English saddle the constant shifting of the weight greatly interfered with the equilibrium of the body. The legs should hang nearly straight down and not be permitted to work along the sides of the horse. I can understand why the American dude objects to the gaited horse, for the Prince of Wales doesn't ride that kind, but I can't quite understand why a sensible American who rides a trotting and cantering horse should object to a gaited one which takes the same gaits his does, with additional ones.

My way of thinking is that the more nplishments a horse has the better. The different gaits are simply accomplishments to be used at the will of the rider and are not obtrusive in any way, simply, an ability to be called on when desired. I have ridden 50 or more miles in a day at gaits and appreciate the comfort derived from using the educated saddle horse. Very few people in the East have ever ridden a thoroughly trained gaited horse, consequently don't know how to appreciate one of that kind.

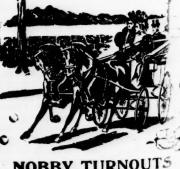
Not long ago a gentleman from a neighboring city purchased a couple of horses, one a first-class troiting and cantering sadeasy gaits for pleasure. I tell my friends

n I want exercise I will saw wood." A horse to be eligible to the gaited show ring must possess the following five distinct gaits, which he will take at the will of the rider, without mixing. First is the flat foot and there is little choice betwo one answers the requirements of the show ring. Third is the canter. Fourth is the trot. Fifth and last is the single foot, or

rack, as it is termed in the South and West. When selecting a gaited horse this last gait is the one above all to watch and see that it is properly done, for the pacing gait is very frequently palmed off for the single toot, which in my opinion is by far the least desirable gait a riding horse can take. In the square or pure trot, a horse strikes diagonally a forward and a hind foot on the ground in exactly the same time. In a true pace both feet on a side strike at the same time, so when you count one, two, all of the four feet have hit the ground

four feet have hit the ground
The single foot is a sort of a combination of the trot and pace, the feet striking the ground one at a time, or singly, so you count one, two, three, four, when the revolution is complete. If properly done the hoof beats will be in regular even time. Buffalo Bill says, "No rider in the West names on to the bridle reins to keep his balance in the saddle. I don't know anything about park riding from personal experience, but I can't imagine anything more uncomfortable than an Roglish saddle, a short attrup and an English saddle, a short strrup and as English trotting horse for a man who has to ride for only or pleasure."

WHEN IN BOSTON, STOP AT THE



NOBBY TURNOUTS

Require everything to be in keeping. stylish carriage, a showy harness and a pair of thoroughbreds is not all that is necessary. must be well. You feed properly, that is The English rider sits far back on the not all. You should feed also his skin;

POULTRY.

Winter Eggs Layers.

There are many don'ts for those who raise eggs for winter to follow, but along with them there are plenty of things to do

But in a young orehard we do not think shere is no anxiety about what they are analogous, and we prefer to avoid the stoing they are very apt to be neglected and chances.

their common every day needs overlooked. There is nothing so important at this turnips sown in summer or early fall, the time of the year as that of guarding the ponitry against colds. The forerunner of spring and the other two to winter kill, but eroup is a cold, and when it once starts among the egg layers it is death to the profits for that geach. Some seem to think that colds and cold henhouses are closely related, and as a result they shut up gen they use it in the fall, and by their decay the houses for the winter and keep the hen return it to the soil to become available from every cold wave. There is danger in when most needed in spring and early sum this, because poorly ventilated houses will mer, while at the same time they add to the cause colds more than a cold house. The next great cause of colds is dampness. its physical or mechanical condition, ena-Let this collect in the henhouse, and give bling it to reta n more moisture, and making poor ventilation, and the results will be it light and friable that roots may penetrate inevitable. Poultry can stand extremes o it. reep the fowls exercising. They are apt to while on strong soil none would be need is one of the surest ways to make laz, nitrogenous fertilizer. fowls, and lazy birds are generally poor egg The fact that plum trees always thrive, ANNE C. WEBSTER. winter ration.

Poultry and Game.

to 10 cents for fair to good. Fowl 8 to 10 and on many different soils. cents and old roosters 6 cents. Choice turkeys are 111 to 121 cents for drawn, 11 to

\$1.15, but most at \$1.10 to \$1.15, while light one to give a rational explanation as to why are 60 to 80 cents, with 75 cents the prevail ing price. A good supply of quall at \$1.75 a dozen for choice, and others from \$1 to would have out the undesired branches Western at 15 to 20 cents a pair, and jacks years. 40 to 60 cents.

HORTICULTURAL.

Orchard and Garden.

more than 500,000 barrels of apples to the sweet potatoes. western States this year. That seems like In a recent issue a correspondent refers quire. A person with the artistic instinct to a potato that had grown the second and practical experience of a good landhave read about the great orchards there, year. He probably intended to convey the but the fact is a proof that there are no idea that a potato had remained in the

We have been informed that much of the We have been informed that much of the Paris green sold in the past season was found to have been so adulterated that those been sold it it in encaying either in the who used it it in spraying either in the cold storage vault, as the late Robert orchard or potato field found it to fail to Douglas and others have 'proved by actual to it and immune to its poisonous effects, as do those who are known as arsenic eaters. The worst report comes from the California station, which says they found three kinds there, one being bogus and absolutely worthless, another so badly adulterated as to be nearly so, and the third of a low grade which might be effective if enough were used, but when used according to the usual directions would be of little value, as the spray would be too weak to do any good. Pure Paris green cannot well be sold now for less than 30 cents a pound, while some are said to have sold it for 12 cents, but if the price is to be taken as a criterion in buying, the chances are that one might pay the higher price and get the poorer article. This is worse than pick ng a man's pocket because the buyer crop of fruit or vegetables. There should De a guarantee of the strength with every pound sold, or farmers should buy the pure arsenic and make the arsenate of lead for heir own use.

be cultivation of mushrooms seems to on the increase very rapidly, and their also is increasing, as the prices are still sell maintained. A Long Island grower Aye there is profit in them, even when the wholesale price is 25 cents a pound or less, disease of the stomad some have gone into the business in ach and other orthere in cellars under barns and even in and nutrition, the e house cellar.

experts claim that a bed 15 feet long can made for \$10 and should yield about \$70 orth of mushrooms in three months. We ould want those figures verified before ty-eight cases out of every hundred. oing into the business, but it is said that any women have engaged in it, the work ng light, suitable to their strength, and he takes them to market in a basket or er arm she would receive about as much oney as her husband would for a horse ad of heavy produce.

If we were using a green grop plowed ider in the orchard as a fertilizer we would not limit ourselves to the legumes, farnish nitrogen, unless it was an old orehard long neglected, which had ceased to make a growth of new had ceased to pay expense of mailing only. to make a growth of new wood, or where the trunks of the trees are mossy or rough, and even then we should prefer to keep the

ground in some hord crop during the summer that we might not stimulate a rank growth in the fall, but have the nitrogenous crop to plow under in the spring to start an

with them there are plenty of things to do which are probably neglected through earst enough to say don't do this or that, but would be more to the point to say what the say layers are now in probably or do this contact. to do. The egg layers are now in particular evidence on the farm, and every owner of poultry is counting the number of eggs laid. It is quite necessary to the success of the business that this should be dope. If

A grop of rye, or even of cate or flat organic matter in the soil and thus improve

sold weather as well as human beings, but As these crops require mineral fertilizers they cannot live in close, damp houses to make good growth, acid phosphate and winter or summer without getting the roup. The next important point to observe is to and if the soil is light, nitrogen sparingly, overfeed in their winter quarters and be- This is such an application as we think is some lary as a result. They should be made generally needed for a vigorous and healthy to take exercise. If they refuse to do it feed them less and make them seratch and hunt bush fruits, and we think they are many for their food every morning. Overfeeding times badly injured by the use of too much

layers. It is better to keep the birds a little bear well, and that the fruit is uninjured short of food rather than overfeed them. by the curculio when they stand in a hen They will be better for it later, and if green yard, is so well known that we scarcely food, shells and lime forming foods are need to call attention to it, but not one half given in abundance, they will lay better. the hen yards that we see have any. If we Fattening food is not the ideal one for their had a yard 10 feet square we would have two plum trees in it, choosing two different varieties, as the plum is not always self fertilizing. The chickens keep The receipts of poultry have been libera the grass down, so there is no harduring the week, though choice fresh-killed bor under the trees for insects, and chickens and choice small hen turkeys are if they come from some other place a little not very abundant. Fresh-killed large jar of the tree brings them to the ground, chickens bring 14 to 15 cents and fair to and the fowl bury them in their crops, good 9 to 11 cents. Fowl are 11 to 12 cents for extra choice and fair to good 9 to 10 varieties of plums, if there is any kind cepts. Ducks 12 to 14 cents and geese 10 known to do well in that section, and to be to 12 cents. Pigeons in good supply at 75 free from rot or mildew and from black cents to \$1 a dezen and squabs alltile scarce at \$1.75 to \$2.25. Western dry packed bank, or the Abundance, both of which chickens are 11 to 12 cents for choice and 8 seem to have proven good in many localities

Horticultural Hints.

12 cents undrawn, with young toms at 9 to | Recently the attention of the writer was 10 cents and fair to good 8 to 9 cents, No. | called to a tree that had a number of the 2 at 7 cents. Ducks 10 to 12 cents and geese lower limbs cut away, in order to give more 8 to 9 cents. Live poultry, fowls scarce advantage to grass and flowers desirable op at 10 cents, chickens more plenty at 9 to 10 the lawn beneath. The object was a good cents and old roosters 6 cents.

Game moving slowly, but prices are steady. Choice dark grouse 90 cents to the trunk of the tree. It would puzzle any \$1.50. Wild ducks steady with fair demand close to the trunk. New wood and new for choice heavy birds. Canvas backs \$1.50 bark would then grow over the sears. But to \$2 50 a pair, red head \$1.25 to \$1.50, black the stamps will rot, and the rotten wood 80 cents to \$1, mailard 75 to 90 cents, and cause sound wood to follow suit. The tree teal 50 to 60 cents. Rabbits in fair demand. will become hollow and sworthless in a few

similar boxes—and, when the sprouts have flowering shrubs. Use hardy plants where-demand, and prices holding up well. A writer in the New England Grocer says appeared in abundance, are taken off, and it is a fact that New England has shipped set out, just as further north they do with

apples grown that have a reputation for ground a whole year without sprouting, good flavor and long keeping qualities equal and then grew the second season. This to those grown here in New England among would accord with experience. If below the reach of atmospheric air, or the temper ature too low, it might liefseveral years destroy the insects, and doubtless it was experience with this stuff that led one facts. It would be a new and very remark experience with this stuff that led one writer to assert that it had been used so long that the bugs had become accustomed giving up all its stores of food to the new growth, should be able to perform the same office another season.

Cabbage is easily kept all winter by being buried in the ground head downward.

Miles on Miles

Are walked by the billiard player, as he moves around the table. That is the only exercise many a city man gets. It

of the city, com-bined with irregular eating and in-digestible dishes which tend to make victim of "stomach

When there is undue fullness after eating, with belching, sour risings and other distressing symptoms, a prompt use of Dr. Medical Discovery will effect a speedy cure. In the most extreme cases of persistent use of the "Discovery" will result in a complete cure in nine-

wThe praise I would like to give your 'Golden Medical Discovery' I cannot utter in words or describe with pen," writes James B. Ambrose, Esq., of 1205½ Mifflin Street, Huntingdon, Pa. "I was taken down with what our physicians said was indigestion. I doctored with the best around here and found no relief. I wrote to you and you sent me a question blank to fill out and I did so and you then advised me to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I took three bottles and I felt so good that I stopped—being, as I think, cured. I have no symptoms of gastric trouble or indigestion now."

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CELERY.

Salect the most firm heads, out off the root world. There is no reason to believe that opples, turnips or similar things are treated. brown worm, easily detected, is liable to ancestor of the gypsy moth." work its way in amongst the leaves. The flavor is perhaps not quite as fine as when the heads are fresh, but the lover of cabbage will readily excuse this in order to get a

right good dish at such a season. The practice of making flower beds of graves is happily becoming obsolete, though erally adopted in recent years, mounds are not permitted, which encourages a better Mounds naturally shed water, resulting, as a rule, in sickly sod or weak plants where

will permit, either dwarf evergreeus or supply at all Eastern markets, with fair ever possible. Annuals are pretty in a ing individual lots. Doubtless we are all attention might better be placed in profes-

ogging of the pump pezzle. Professor Prilleaux, National Agronomie Institute, copper for use as a fungicide and germicide

sional hands.-Mechan's Monthly.

New Formula for Spraying.

spraying. The formula is as follows: molasses in a gallon of water and mix with the milk of lime. This will make a solution of 'saccharate of lime.' Stir thoroughly, very turbid with the gypsum formed, which may be allowed to settle, leaving a clear, greenish solution of 'saccharate of copper,' which may be drawn off from the sediment, thus obviating all danger of clogging the spray nextle and 1 ng no discoloration on leaves or fruit. If it is to be used on leaf ses trees, it may be at once thinned down to the 25 gallons wanted, since even thus the liquid is much thinner than the Bordeaux mixture of equal strength." Further experiments will be made during the coming year by the Depart ment of Agriculture with this spray.

States.

—A hundred years agu England experienced as mild a winter as the present. At Christman, 1800, a pear weighing a pound and ahaif was pattered in Sussex, and a week later strawberries were blooming and showing fruit at Eastwoorne. Doe: 29 and 30 in that year, however, were marked by a heavy fall of snow in the north, which delayed all the coaches.

—Attempts will soon be made by California britania. It is expected that the California product will come etc with French asparagus, which is sent to England in large quantities.

—During the century a total of about 19,000. very turbid with the gypsum formed, which

The Gypsy Moth.

of the country, unless its spread is pre against \$589,739 in 1900.

—The total shipments of boots and shoes vented before it becomes too late. It is

of the country, unless its spread is prevented before it becomes too late. It is one of the most destructive creatures known to green things.

It is not unlikely fithat some of these curious alterations in the distribution of forest trees which geologists have recognized," said Prof. 'N. S. Shaler in the Washington Forester, "may have been due to the development in prehistoris ages of he gypsy moth; or other like destructive species of insect. Thus in the early Micoene Tertiary, Europe was tennated by a host of tree species, closely akin to those that now form our admirable American broad leaved forests. The magnolias, the gums and the tulip trees were then as well developed in Europe as they are in this country. Suddenly all these species disappeared from the old

smoothly and pack them in piles much as the coange was due to an alteration in climate. There are many evidences indeed When removed, a few leaves may be found that such was not the case. It is a very spelled, and it will be necessary to thoroughly cleaned the whole head, tearing off was brought about by the invasion of an each leaf before boiling the head, as a small insect enemy which may have been the

The Hay Market.

The hay market shows a little easier feeling, and prices range lower on all but the best grades. There is little change in them, as they are not in surplus at any graves is happily becoming obsolete, though but slowly. Under regulations quite gen to move any of the lower grades at many points. Boston has recovered from the loss of the hay destroyed in the hay sheds in rance under all circumstances. Charlestown, having received 455 cars last week, of which 39 were for export and 416 r sod or weak plants where for local trade. Same week last year 506 cars, sed in that position. Not 110 for export and 396 for local trade. This is recognizing the cause, many persons are one of the points where prices on low grades annoyed and puzzled by their non success.

Without mounds, the sod or plants above goods. Receipts in New York and Brooklyn the grave have at least equal chance with have been heavier than the previous week the surrounding sod to get all the benefit of or same week last year, but the amount close to the trunk. New wood and new bark would then grow over the sears. But the stamps will rot, and the rotten wood cause sound wood to follow suit. The tree will become hollow and sworthless in a few years.

In southwest Florida, some of the most advanced vegesable growers use sprouts largely for producing early potatoes, instead of sets, as is customary farther north. The medium and of sets, as is customary farther north. The medium and of sets, as is customary farther north. The suit is a starch or in place. How much better is it is of timothy and clover, with not enough of the margins, using graceful outlines, place a few individual specimens where space a few individual specimens where space a sprouts the surrounding sod to get all the benefit of or same week last year, but the amount taken by the quartermaster's department ta

The highest prices on Jan. 11, as given in way, but it is rarely possible to give the Hay Trade Journal, are \$20 at Provi-them the condition and attention they re-dence, \$19 50 at Atlanta, \$19 at Boston, scape gardener could surely make great Orleans, \$17 at Baltimore, \$16 at Buffalo improvements in the usual methods of treat- and Pitteburg, \$15.75 at Nashville, \$14.50 at Cincinnati, Memphis and Cleveland, \$14 at more or less responsible for this, for natural Daluth, \$13 50 at St. Louis, \$13 at Minnesentiment calls us to personally attend to apolis and for wheat hay at San Francisco, these duties, which for lack of constant and \$11 at Kansas City. Prairie hay \$12 at Duinth, \$11.50 at Kansas City, \$11 at St. Louis and Memphis, \$10.50 at Minneapolis, \$10 at Kansas City and New Orleans.

Boston prices: Choice timothy \$17.50 to Trouble is sometimes experienced in \$18.50 in small bales, \$18 to \$19 for large, spraying with Bordeaux mixture with the No. 1 \$16 50 to \$17.50 small, \$17 to \$18 large, alogging of the number of the pump of the number of th mixed and clover the same, all in either Paris, strongly recommends saccharate of size. Long rye straw \$16 to \$17, tangled copper in place of both Bordeaux mixture rye \$11 to \$12 and oat \$9 to \$9 50. New and ammoniacal solution of carbonate of York and Brooklyn about the same rates. Another consignment of 1100 tons of Canadian hay has been ordered by the War "For 25 gallons of the spraying liquid slake and make into 'milk of lime' four pounds of quieklime; dissolve four pounds of quieklime; dissolve four pounds of molasses in a gallon of water and mix with Canada; 14,000 pounds of jam and 250,000 pounds of corned beef are also to go on her to the British soldiers. She will be the 14th and let stand for a few hours. Next dissolve four pounds of bluestone in eight \$1,000,000 from Canada to South Africa. dissolve four pounds of bluestone in eight \$1,000,000 from Canada to South Africa, gallons or 10 gallons of water, and pour and it is claimed that the British authori into it the lime-molasses solution, while stirring briskly. The mixture becomes are superior to those from the United States.

——During the century a total of about 19,000 -000 people have some from foreign countries to make their home in the United States.

The gypsy moth is occupying a great deal of attention among the scientists, and, it is stated, is likely to attract the attention of and cause corrow to most of the farmers leather from this port since Jan. 1 is \$510,845,

week ending Jan. 12, 1901, insinted 18,690 pounds butter, 529,797 pounds choose and 280,500 pounds clee. For the same week is: 1 year the exports included 3731 pounds butter, 736,730 pounds choose and 96,855 pounds oi.——Fration makes the exports registed 5731 pounds butter, 629,790 pounds choose and 96,855 pounds oi.——Fration makes the exports registed 570 pounds of 12, 15, 685,000 pounds of lart, 36,804 baxes of meat.

—Ho Enite, the last chief of the Omaha tribe of Indians, and the oldest person in Hobrasks, died at Frander, in that State, Jan. 7, at the age of 115 years.

—Exports of dairy products from New York last week insluded 4359 packages of butter to Liverpool, 771 to London, 100 to Bremen, 613 to Obristian and 380 to Copenhages; 913 boxes new, against 38,075 a year ago and 1306 boxes of choose to Liverpool, 364 to London and 29 to Harvis, to total of 6103 packages of butter and 1206 boxes of choose.

—The shipmants of live stock and dresses beef last week insluded 2243 exitie, 1420 sheep, 12,559 quarters of beef from Hoston; 1724 exitie, 173 sheep, 12,559 quarters of beef from Hoston; 1724 exitie, 173 sheep, 12,559 quarters of beef from Hoston; 1700 exitie from Hoston; and 100 exitie from Hoston; and 100 exitie from Hoston; and 100 exitie of the control of the seed used. Host of the deterioration of the seed used. Host of the deterioration of the seed used. Host of the control of the seed used. Host of the deterioration of the seed used. Host of the deterioration of the seed used. Host of the deterioration of the seed used. Host of the observation of the seed used. Host of the control of the seed used. Host of the deterioration of the seed used. Host of the deterioration of the seed used. Host of the deterioration of the seed used. Host of the control of the seed used. Host of the deterioration of the seed used. Host of the det

at Assouar, and ten thousand more on the lower river at the Assiont receivelr. —The total agricultural exports for 1900 were very large, being in value \$832,000,000 against \$718,000,000 for 1899 and \$789,000,-COO for 1896 and \$693,000,000 for 1896 The greatest gain of the year was in cottor, the nevesse over 1899 being \$128,000,000. Cattle and hogs increased nearly \$3,000,000 over last year, while breadstuffs decreased \$17,000,000. — Within four days from the time she reached Portland, Ore., the British ship Kiaiscn was started back on her return trip, with a cargo of 183,369 bushels of wheat, a record for fast

-The mantis, an insect-eating insect, i becoming a popular ally of the farmer and borticulturist. It is found commonly in France and Germany, and it feeds upon all insects, except ants. A few years ago it appeared in Bochester. N. Y., brought there, it is believed, in a shipment of nursery stock from abroad. From Rochester it has been taken to Buffalo, to aid in

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but their excellence, to the skill, care and knowledge of this well-known breeder. The book contains much useful information as to the diet and general care, it being, in fact, a work that is indispensable to any ow er of one of the valuable and beautiful ani mals."—New York Yogus.

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of the deterioration of the seed used. Most expected and recovery vill soon deteriorate if the seed is simply harvested and recovery year after year. If seed is to be selected from the farm grop, rather than d urchssed each year, and many seeds might taken from the former source, too much care on not be taken in pleking the best specimens from the strongest and most vigorous plants. Every one knows this, but every one does not practice it.

—It is reported that but for the improvement of freeted recently in irrigation in Egypt, the unprecedented failure in the Mile flood this year would have caused greatly increased damage to the Egyptian cotton crop. All the fine, long staple cotton in Egypt is raised under irrigation. The construction on the "Mile received in the Mile flood this year pushing forward rapidly toward completion, and the low Nile of 1899-1900 has greatly facilitated the work. Ten thousand men are now employed the cart.

for which 8% cents must be had: Fancy sides 8% cents, choice 7% to 8% cents, good 7 to 7% cents, light and grass 6% to 6% cents, cows 6 to 6% cents, fancy hinds 10% cents, extra 10 to 10% cents, good 9% to 9% cents, fancy fores 6% cents, heavy 5% to 6 cents, good 5% cents, light 5% cents, beeks 6 to 8 cents, rattice 4% to 6 cents, chucks 4% to cents, short ribs 10% cents, rumps 8% to 11% cents, rumps and loins 9 to 18 cents, loins 11 to 18% cents. 18% cents.

-Lambs and muttons are steady: Lambs 7 to 10% cents, Brightons and fancy 9 to 11 cents, muttous 5% to 7% cents, fancy and [Brightons 7 to 8 cents, venus 6 to 10% cents, fancy and Brightons 10% to 11 cents.

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That the corn weevil is not fond of salt is shown apparently by some letters received at the Department of Agriculture. Corn was stored in sacks which had contained salt, alongside of some other corn in new The latter were infested with weevils, but the salty sacks were unnearly destroyed. The formula recom mended is one quart of rough salt to two gallons of water, the sacks to be sprinkled

In breeding animals the selection of the male parent is always considered of the greatest importance. He should be of the previous years and \$20,725,284 over 1898. you wish to produce. A thoroughbred oils and New York sent most of them, with male at the head of a flock of mixed or low Philadelphia the only other important grade animals will in a few generations point. Prices on wheatand, corn c stock after his kind. Did you ever think that the same rule might also apply with equal force to breeding grain and vegetaes? Take the corn crop for illustration In order to maintain the highest type of grain it is not only necessary to plant a to 20 sheep could very well be kept on every selected seed of the type you desire, but to hundred acres on the farm, without costing see that the tassels are removed from all the owner anything for food excepting in weak and barren stalks before they have a winter, we will go farther than that and chance to pollen'z the crop. If each grower say that we think from two to six could be would apply this principle to a small plot. to be saved for seed stock each year, great improvement would no doubt soon result.

The Toronto Globe makes a sensible sug gestion, that a district in the Northwest territory should be set apart for the pur pose of breeding horses as remounts for the British army. Some of its correspondents heartily approve of such a measure. There are hundreds of thousands of good grazing and agricultural land there which are available for horse breeding, and there seem to be no necessity for the War Dapartment to be dependent upon private individuals for their horses, and especially upon those in another country. So long as there is an army either for offensive or defensive purposes, so long will horses be needed, and there is a prospect that they are likely to be of more importance in the erm; in the fature than they have been in the past. Warfare tim., they will be found to keep very closely than the meat itself. Even the contents of now is not a matter of sitting down for a three or four years siege of a fortified city. but a matter of marching toward or away from the enemy, or around him to his base of supplies. Providence is not now " on the side of the strongest battalion." as in the days of the first Napoleon, but it belps those who get there first, more frequently. And if the horses are not needed for the army, that type of horses, well bred, are in demand for other purposes.

A London fruit dealer has been in Maine to establish agencies for the purchase of Maine apples to be shipped directly to him in England. He proposes to have at least to that diet. They will need some of the one agency in each county in the State, and also others in Nova Scotia. He says there tain parts of the season, that they may not are no better apples grown than those in Maine; English apples are excellent, but they are not good keepers, which makes it necessary for them to depend upon America for late apples. The most popular apples with them are the Baldwin, Pippin and Ben Davis. Personally, he does not like the Ben Davis very well, but he thinks they are the best keepers in the world, they stand up und r up the weeds and the weed seeds it has held a prominent position in the cal-the journey better than any other apple, so often found around the borders enlation of sociologists. The introduction of and handle well, as they are not easily of fields that are otherwise kept clean.
bruised, and they sell well, which is an The hedgerows and the fence corners which only a system but a principle, means doubtimportant point with the dealers. The so often look ragged and serve as harbors less the beginning of similar legislation to cost of selling apples to London is now 71 for insects and vermin, as well as furnish pence or 15 cents, to cover all expenses of handling, and five per cent. commission- cleaned up, and many other places which men and women who are destitute of All the rest, except cost of freight and insurance, will go to the grower. The so picked out as to give the piace a lawn-freight to London is slightly higher than to like look of neatness that could not be dividual's lifetime of usefulness. The in-Liverpool, but the Maine growers will get produced in any other way excepting at dustrial contribution of the men, the child better results in London.

It may be all very well for the Merchants Club of Boston to listen to speakers who advocate the reclamation of the arid land,or the Great American Desert, by irrigation systems planned, executed and paid for by the United States Government. They may be willing to pay their proportion of the taxes which will be necessary for such a purpose. They may find, one speaker suggested, an ingressed trade from those who will settle upon such lands when they are made produc But it seems to us that this work will bring into existence a class of farmers who, by this government aid, will be enabled to produce their crops cheaper than can the farmers of the older States, and where they gain one customer by so doing they will reduce the purchasing power of the many. There is no doubt but that throwing so many million acres into the market after the government has made them fertile and productive will be a money-making scheme for somebody, but the farmers who must compete in favorable or unfavorable seans with those on irrigated soils are not quite willing to be taxed for a scheme which will reduce the profits of their own labor. They might as well be taxed to build greenhouses in Arlington to increase the production of winter vegetables for Boston market and less in their cost.

Henry Claws, well known as a compiler of statistics, gives the population and rate of increase for the European countries during the century just closed as follows: United Kingdom, 40,500,000 now, a gain of 159 per cent. in the century; France now 39.000,000, gained 46 per cent.; Germany, 53,900,000, gained 145 per cent.; Russia in Europe, 110,000,000, gained 174 per cent.; Austria-Hungary, 43,700,000, gained 148 per cent.; Italy 34,000,000, gained 95 per cent.; Spain, 19,000 000, gained 95 per cent. ; Portugal 5,500,000,gained 52 per cent : Balgium, 6,675. 000, gained 76 per cent.; Holland, 5,100,000, gained 84 per cent.; Sweden, 5 000,000, gained 131 per cent ; Norway, 2,150,000, gained 143 per cent; Denmark, 2,350,000, gained 154 per cent, and Switzerland 3,150,000, a gain of 32 per cent. All Europe, with a population in 1800 of 163 450,736, is now credited with 370,025,000, a gain of 126 per cent. in 100 years. The United States, with 5,308,000 in 1800, had in 1900 77.080.000. a gain of 1452 per cent. The estimate now is that the population of the United States will double once in 30 years so that we may expect 144 160,000 in 1931. and 576 640,000 at the end of this century. It seems singular that despotie Russia should make the largest increase and free France in the early part of the century and later would account for her small increase, in part, at least.

but high prices rather than quantity were and the blood and entrails made into fertil the cause of large valuation. The exports of izing material right there. wheat for the year were 182,045,189 bushels. year exceeded previous year by \$4,487 389, thereby save something on their cost. and that year was an excess over any year They need barrels and boxes for pack-before. Butter shipments decreased and ing their products for shipment, and they heese increased to about the same amounts. Dairy products were \$91,206,078 from New York and \$50, 836,090 from Boston Mineral oils, during year increased \$8,294,033 over th most perfect type of the variety or breed Most of these exports were in illuminating cause the progeny to appear like pure bred the end of the year were from 10 to 30 per cent. higher than a year previous.

Sheep with Cows.

While Professor Shaw says that from ten kept for every cow that is turned to pasture, and that on most farms that we have seen the cows would find more feed as a result. They eat many plants which the cow does not eat, and many of them are such weeds and bushes as encroach upon the pasture, unless they are kept down by hand labor or other means then the grazing of the cow.

they roam is too well known to require any work. argument. The proverb that "the hoof of f eding over the droppings of the sheep. They are so fine and so scattered, and so quickly lose their odor, that the growth which is produced by this fertilizing element is more liable to be eaten too closely and it must be made ready and put in con than to be neglected.

When they have been together a short cows as ready to do battle for them as for cows to it, for they would find short pick- it away. ing, but the pasture that would well feed 10 kept from weeds and bushes if there would not be feed enough left that the cows bad rejected to feed from 30 to 60 sheep all the posturage they would need.

In advocating the sheep as scavengers among weeds, bushes and briars, we do not, however, claim that they should be limited good grass, and possibly some grain at cerbe killed off by insufficient or innutritions food before they have killed out the obnoxlous growths.

However, they need not be limited to the year, before planting and after harvesting, when they can be allowed to run in the cul tivated fields, and even among certain months been before the public as as imme-crops if it is desired. They will clean diate consideration, while for several years are an eyesore to the thrifty farmer will be means is not charity, but the payment of considerable expense.

They can be let into the meadows when cattle would, and after mowing they can grateful State by an honorable independent in again to pick down those dence in the midst of friends. spots that may grow up so much ranker than those around them as to be too much to leave on the ground, and yet are not large enough to repay the cost of cutting.

return twice, and many will three times. their original cost to the owner each season out, the cost of keeping will be practically nothing. Even if some grain is fed to them and pasture, and better expended than in ommercial fertilizers.

The large ranges in the West that have been sheep pastures and cattle ranches, furnishing pasturage on thousands of hills, are being reduced in area each year, and gradual settlement of those regions must slowly but none the less surely lessen their capacity for supplying the United States with beef and mutton, and unless we would increase the productiveness of their own farms. We know no better way to do this than that adopted by the market gardeners, who try to make each acre produce two or three crops a year and to increase the

amount of those grops. To make the fields that only keep cows now furnish food for both cows and sheep, and for more of either than they now would for one alone, is better than doubling the a decided reduction in the amount the State acresge, because it does not double the labor. There is no fear of the production Without counting in this reduction the sum of wool or mutton exceeding the demand, as needed to finance the old age penelons long as we can see the price increasing each year, and we believe a thousand sheep distributed among 20 or 40 good farmers in New England would yield a much greater by private individuals; then further deduct aggregate profit than a thousand on any one ranch in the great Northwest, partly penditure on pauper institutions as at because of the nearness to the market for present established, and it will be seen that lambs, mutton and wool.

Many Industries in One.

Those who can remember the old time slaughter house of a half century ago. where a beeve, and perhaps a few sheep and calver, were slaughtered to be loaded on a wagon and peddled about town the age may prefer the former system, but jusnext day, should compare them in their minds with the modern establishments of the present date, which scarcely date back a quarter of a century, and where thousands Switzerland the least. The loss by war in of animals are killed every day. Yet the tively able bodied will benefit by the penchange is not so much in the amount of sions. Of the colony's 4000 paupers many business done there as in its character.

The shipments of the principal products from the United States in December last were valued at \$91 807,558, which exceeds all other months excepting October, 1900, and west, for weeks before they are sold to the December, 1898. The cotton shipments consumer, or they may be cut up and salted, amounted to \$44,153,785, second only to those of last Ostober, which amounted to some factorially large, but the price, 97 cents a pound, was. The value of breadstuffs was soap all on the same premises. The hoof-\$24,823,685, largest since September, 1899. are made into give and the hides are tanned

But all these industries create a necessity troubled. Later a regular experiment was sgainst 191,816,045 in the year previous, for others in connection with them, and the made along those lines, giving exactly and corn was 189,095 435 bushels, worth larger houses do not care to pay a percent-similar results; the sait in the bags seemed \$83,756,551,against 204,474,115,worth \$32,056,... age of their profit to other parties for that to repol the weevils and acted as a sufficient 880, year previous. Provisions did not make which they must use daily, and they manprotection, the sorn in the fresh bags being an unusual record for the month, but for the age to handle these minor matters also, and

> maintain coopers' shops and box factories to turn them out in no small numbers, usually working from the whole lumber. They need tin cans by the million, and they fertilizer, and they make them. These bage, like the boxes and barrels, must be thus printers and stenell makers are kept at work, while other printers get out adver tising material as circulars, lithographs, cards, bill heads and whatever else may be will be at first impossible.

In all this two objects are always kept in view, not so much the avoiding paying any tribute to other parties as the being indepen dent of them and being able to get what they want in those lines just when they want them without delay. They also need teams to handle the products, and blacksmithing, horseshoeing and wagon repairing must be done on the premises, while the various machinery needs a corps of skilled machin

To convert the raw material into the the sheep is golden" is centuries old, and is products ready for market, they must have too evidently an allusion to their ability to not only labor, machines and tools, but fuel improve the soil they travel over to need an and water in abundance at the lowest explanation. Cows have no objection to possible cost, and without danger of any stoppage of the supply, and if anything remains that they think it better to sell than to work up to a finished product, as the bones or hair, a market must be found, dition to sell at the best prices. Not a hair or a drop of blood must be wasted more together, the sheep learning to look to the the pannehes are now converted into paper. cows as their natural protectors, and the and if this is not done on the premises the material must be made ready for shipment culture. Mr. Barbour Lathrop of Chicago their own calves. We would not take a to the paper manufacturers, while but a few with Mr. David G. Fairchild as assistant pasture suitable for 60 sheep and add 10 years ago it cost labor and freight to carry

> The profit of this business now is not so and the cheapest methods of reaching each market with just what it requires. It is this culture. attention to details which has built up the vast fortunes of the mest packers, while were never nearer together than today.

A Happy Old Age.

The long list of progressive experiment introduced into Australia within the past decade has received a fitting addition in pastures entirely; there are seasons of the the adoption of the old age pension bill. With remarkable unanimity the legisle has passed the measure which has for some this radical innovation, which upsets not other colonies. New South Wales is now on rearing of the women, are not to be repaid by the cold charity of an almshouse, where the ground is soft in the spring without a age too frequently takes on the likeness of fear of their hoofs cutting it up as heavy a crime, but are to be rewarded by the

The old age pension law provides for the support of all needy men and women over the age of 65 by the payment of ten shillings per week, the amount to be varied And with all of this they would be a slightly, one way or the other, as need may ource of profit to the farmer by their lambs arise. The necessary qualification is a resi and wool. It is a poor sheep that will not dence of 25 years in the colony without two another colony will be counted. This in this way, and as we have tried to point clause has received general praise as indicating to the other colonies that the way is open to them to make similar provision for the cost of that will be but so much ex- their own poor, returning the compliment pended in the best of fertilizers for fields of New South Wales. The proposed sum, ten shillings, is rather more gen. erous than that given by New Zealand.

Seven shillings is the sum decided on in the sister island, but, doubtless, the cost of living goes far toward making up the difference. Ten shillings in New South Wales while the end of them seems far off yet, the is generous, and shows how eagerly the people welcomed the change which, as they believe, is bound greatly to benefit unfortu-A few men opposed the bill on the ground have a meet famine farmers must begin to of its expense. They claim that an in-

nate old age. seed burden of taxation will have to be borne by the people to support the new sys tem. Certainly the pension scheme will be more expensive than the old plan of institutions. Tale is not denied. On the other hand, the scheme will naturally relieve the public of part of the burden of charity. which, while carried willingly, is yet large enough to be oppressive. Also, there will be spends annually on the public institutions. sheme is estimated at about £300,000 yearly. From this sum deduct a large portion of the £600,000 annually given in charity the smaller saving of the government's exthe scheme is not really so expensive as it at first seems. It is merely a question of which shall tax, the unfortunate old folk whose undeserved suffering loosens the purse-strings of the well-to-do, or the State which claims these aged poor as its benefactors and creditors. The spirit of patron tice has cried loudly for the second, and has

won her case in New South Wales. Not all pauper institutions can be abol ished by the new bill. Only the compara are mentally or physically alling to such an



purses. These are far better off in institu- no slmost exclusively grown in America. of a narrow strip as a starter is vertions, of course. On the other hand, the pension scheme will very likely remove the cause of much of the feebleness in mind and body. Work, up to a certain limit, may sell to the human animal, but car- exposition. ried too far brings inevitable collapse. The average individual, whose lines have fallen in not too thorny places, should be able Porto Rico. bread up to the age of 65 without injury to body or brain. At that period, should it be come necessary, work may be laid aside and ing industry of this fruit growing in Fiorida They need tin cans by the million, and they make them cheaper than they could buy the remaining years spent in peace and the them. They need bags of various sizes thinney corner. Much of the feebleness to be found in pauper institutio a comes, of farly ripening Finnish black oat for experiage meat to the large one for 200 pounds of course, from a cruel prolongation of the ments in Alaska and such short season struggle for existence, from work pursued when the tired old frame oried out for rest printed or stenelled with the name of the because of that inborn dread of charity packer and the product and its amount, and which is the birthright of the self respect ing poor. So, in the course of a few years the old age pension scheme should do away with pauper institutions to an extent which

The most remarkable feature of the fight for the bill has been the comprehensive character of its friends. The premier, Sir William Lyne, and the leader of the oppo sition, Mr. George H. Reid, the Labor party and the Conservatives, the Caurch of Rome and the Salvation Army have been strongly on the side of the bill. All differences were forgotten and the lion and the lembilay down together. In fact, one of the chief reasons for opposing the bill has been, not disapproval Toat they enrich the land over which iste and a shop of no small siz; to do their of its provisions, but a desire to have the federal Parliament deal with the ques tion, in the hope that the measure might become general throughout Australia. But New South Wales wished to lead the way. not for her own glory, but because she can bear well enough the burden of a little experimenting. She has made the road an easy one for others to follow, and there is little doubt that the sister colonies will soon accept her invitation .- Transcript.

A Traveler's Gift.

To the Farmers of America

One of the most remarkable collections . I rare economic plants and seeds is now being worked up by the Department of Agrirecently completed a tour of the world, covering a period of two years and embracing travels which amounted to explorations cows must have been exceptionally well much in the parts of the animal sold for Mr. Lathrop has given the results of the food as in the utilizing of those parts which expedition, undertaken at his own expense. formerly were a part of the waste, and in to the farmers of the United States through finding the best markets in which to sell, the medium of the section of seed and plant important things would need to be added introduction of the Department of Agri-The expedition left New York Dec. 31.

the prices of the producer and the consumer in order the following countries and sent to from each living economic plants and seeds for cultivation by American farmers and horticulturists: Jamaica, Grenada, Bar badoes, Trinidad, in the West Indies; Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Chili, Argentine, Brezil in South America; Portugal; Tyrol and Bohemia in Austro Hungary; Italy, Egypt, Amboina, Bands, Lombok, Baii, Moluccae, Aru and Kei Islands, Tenimber Archipelago and New Guinea in the Dutch Esst Indies; Hong Kong, Canton,in South China; the Philippine Islands; Bangtok, Stam, and Sweden and Finland in northern Europe. Many thousands of dollars have been spent by Mr. Lathrop upon this expedition, and he has put into it intrusted the t inical part of the work of his assistant, Mr. Feirchild, who was detailed by Secretary Wilson from his position as chief of the section of seed and plant introduction. The dangers of such a trip into malarial-infested regions will be evident to old travelers, botanists and scientists, and securing the and it is a matter of deep regret to most complete data and information con-Mr. Lathron's friends that the Caracas fever so seriously affected his health that two visits to Carlebad were necessary. While the botanist of the expedition was laid up with majaria in the Moluccas, and with typhoid in Siam and Ceylon, notwith

> able gift which Mr. Lathrop has patriotically but modestly made to his country. The trip was primarily planned by Mr. Lathron to be one of reconnoissance. The object in the first place was to find out what each country offered in inducements for exploration work, how it should be entered and studied, whom of its inhabitants could be relied upon as correspondents, and what would be the probable expense of an exhaustive study from the standpoint of plant introduction. This object has been attained and is embodied in a mass of notes

standing these serious drawbacks the ex

pedition has been brought to a successfu

conclusion, and the farmers of this country

should be made acquainted with this valu

and piles of publications and note books. The secondary aim of the expedition was to purchase and import for trial such prom ising seeds and plants as were suited for culture in various parts of the United States. The material thus purchased has not all come in yes, but the main part has been distributed or will shortly be sent out by the department to the various experiment stations and private experimenters for trial and report. Over 450 different purchases were sent in from the various coun tries, each purchase accompanied by careful notes on its culture and the climatic soil conditions to which the plant or seed was best adapted. The annoted list has been in part published or is in process of publication by the section of seed and plant introduction. It covers a wide range of horticultural and agricultural plants suited to variety of conditions from the tropical surroundings of Porto Rico and put together when opportunity offers, and Hawaii to the arctic climate of Alaska. Although it is premature at this early day

to predict the fate of these introducplants, it will be of interest to point out come of their prospects and the reasons for their trial. A spineless, succalent cacius of the Argentine suitable for fodder purposes in the

desert regions of Arizona. A series of West Indian yams, of which at least one is superior in flavor to the Irish otato. Suitable for culture in Fiorida and Louisiana, but demanding special care and

special market. The Alexandrian clover from Egypt, a late fodder crop for irrigated lands in had no old comb to put in them, but if a southern California and [Arizona. This is new swarm can find a frame of old comb in the principal fodder crop of Egypt. Some of the finest varieties of Boh

sorts of East Indian bananas for eniture in

An evergreen poplar from Chili for the A frost hardy alligator pear for the com-

regions.

Chilian alfalfa valieties for breeding experiments on this most remarkable of all odder plants.

Several novel Swedish leguminous (clover like) fodder plants lately brought to the notice of the agricultural public of Sweden. A Bohemian horse radish, superior in size and flavor to any American sort.

The "Jannovitch" Ezyptian cotton which is now being stested by over 1000 experimen ers in the upland cotton regions of the South, and regarding which many encouraging reports have been received. It is a stronger grower, and has a much longer staple than any American upland cotton. It also has proven resistant to " root rot " of cotton to a very great degree, which will make its culture possible on lands previously totally unfitted for cotton growing.

The "Algarobillo," a tannin producing shrub from the Chillan deserts, with most will not allow any speck of dirt in their remarkable desert resisting characteristics hives. and large tannin producing capacity, for Arizona conditions.

the southwest which forms in South Chili do not like the sentinels try to drive him one of the principal sources of fodder for large herds of cattle.

A variety of onion from the islands of the Nile which is pronounced by our expert onion growers the best pickle onion ever grown. "Zuccini" from northern Italy. One of

the most important vegetables of the Vene tians and worthy serious consideration by our truck growers. The seedless Sultanina grape from Padua,

Italy, for the seedless raisin industry of the remains syrup after it is put in their comb, Colorado desert region.

This list might be largely extended, and were it possible to collate the mass of re- o it by their buzzing. When they start in ports upon the various things already dis- to do this the difference can be noticed as ributed, it is certain several other most Of course, the value of most of the arborescent plants can only be decided after sev- good proof, as he brushed one off his clother, eral years of culture and the fate of many and was soon attacked by a score or more, 1898, and returned last fall, having visited of the annuals only after numerous re- and was obliged to leave the apiary. The peated trials.

secured and shipped many important plants days as well as people. were learned of, but not secured. Quantities of important tropical fruit varieties for Porto Rico and Hawaii are on the books of the expedition, and wait only for suitable diseased portion of the ear. There is only one out, but owing to the unhealthiness of the country not securable. This one variety it is predicted would, if introduced, like the the grape-fruit industry.

Enough has been cited to show the Ameriprivate means, and in how great a measure their thanks are due to the true American, we will give One Hundred Dollars for any who, with neither land of his own, nor case of Deafness (caused by Catarrh) that canat their disposition his money and time and circulars, free. health.

The great results likely to come from Mr. Lathrop's explorations will be due to his wisdom in associating with him expert botanists and scientists, and securing the think?" cerning the new and strange plants secured, relating to their habits of growth and the character of their natural surroundings, thus mabling the Department of Agriculture to intelligently experiment with them. There is in the broad area of the United States somewhere a spot which is a counterpart of almost every region of the Eastern hemisphere, but it is a work of great magnitude to fit the plants of the older country to their congenial spots on this hemisphere. This is one of the most important lines of work which is being carried on by the Department of Agriculture.

GUY E. MITCHELL.

Bees and Honey.

If there were some one in or near Boston who thoroughly understood handling bees at all seasons of the year, and would make it known that he or she was ready to do such work, for a consideration, we think it would give the business a start such as could be done in no other way. We often hear people say they would like to have that it would be profitable, but they do not know how to handle them, and are afraid of them. If some one would do this for them or teach them how to do it they would try to keep a few. Perhaps it might make a good business for some young lady who added the sale of the various appliances for beekeeping, the rearing of queens, and all that goes with such business naturally.

Winter is the time to procure such bee keepers' supplies as are likely to be neede the next season. It will be too late to lock them up and begin to get ready after the flow of honey begins, or when the bees are ready to swarm. Hives with supers, frames and sections can be bought in the flat, and usually this is cheaper than sawing them out from the boards, even when labor is not ecupted as a part of the cost. Then they have the great advantage of being all alike in size, and the parts of one will fit all the others. They can be put together and painted so that they will be all ready when wanted. We certainly should give one or more coats of paint to preserve the wood and should put a number on each one, that we might keep a record of the swarming. the honey yield, and all other items of

feeding, giving new queens, etc. We certainly should use full sheets of foundation in frames and sections when we the hive when they enter they will usually be at work in a few hours, and all the better The animals when dressed may be hung extent as to require the care of trained hops to replace the culture of inferior sorts if there are some filled cells in it. The use

are very handy for those who keep Fine West Indian mangoes and superior tees, and we would provide them all it ing to keep bres again, but we have kin bee keepers to get along very success without them, yet if they are to be used should be provided before they are like be wanted.

> The Cable of London, England, tells beekeeper who, being among some farm who were boasting of their Sporthorn co and laughing at him as having " a b his bonnet," declared that he had bee at home which had put more mone; his purse than any of them had realized from the best Shorthorn cow they bar And he was able to prove it, as he referred to the queen bee, the mother of all the bees in one hive, which had produced in one season 130 pounds of honey with which won a first prize, and then he sold the honey for £10 161, or \$54. That was certainly a valuable bee. If a man had 100 such bees, he would get a fair income, and many a Hit tle farm would furnish a place where 100 such colonies might be kent.

> A reporter of the Lawiston Journal lately visited a veteran in the bee business and learned a few points that were new to him, though they may not be to all of our readers. He was told that bees were extremely nest, and had a strong sense of smell and aversion to any disagreeable edors, and

There is always a sentinel on guard at the entrance or entrances if there are more A fodder bamboo for the arid regions of than one. If any one approaches that they away. If they do not succeed they go back to the hive for help, and even the whole

colony may attack him. When comb is put in and tied up with a string the bees will remove the string as quickly as possible, and they allow no foreign matter to remain in the hive longer than is necessary for them to remove it.

A colony may take as much as seven pounds of syrup in one night, as they see as well by night as by day. But this syrup yet they will not eat it excepting from the comb. They can heat the hive at will, and soon as the cover is lifted. Nothing makes them so mad as to brush

them, and of this the reporter soon found owner thought that was one of their cross In addition to the 400 and more products days, for they have cross days and pleasant

Denfuem Cannot be Cured

seedless Siamese grape fruit was ferreted tonal remedies. Deafness is caused by an in famed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflame you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing and when it is entirely closed Deafness is dless Bahia navel orange, revolutionize the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out, and this tube restored to its norma condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; can farmer what has been accomplished by which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c

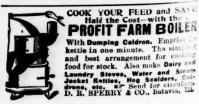
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

"He has a very breezy manner, don't you " Well, yer, if you refer to the delight he takes









MARKETS

BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Week ending Jan 23, 1901. Amount of Stock at Market,

Shotes and Fat Cattle. Sheep. Suckers Hogs Veals week. 3449 8324 120 80.144 1143 147 week. 3760 7479 58 35,236 1377

Values on Northern Cattle, etc.

of.—Per hundred pounds on total weight of tallow and meat, extra, \$6@6.25; first ty, \$5 50@5.75; second quality, \$5 00@5 25; quality, \$4 00@4 75; a few choice single \$7.00 a 7.25; some of the poorest, bulls \$3.00@3.75. Western steers 434 @61/2c, l. w. ws and Young Unives.—Far quality, \$20@ attra, \$40@48; fancy mileh cows, \$50@65; w and dry, \$12@25. res.—Tuln young cattle for farmers: year-\$10@20; two-year-olds, \$14@30; three-year-\$22@40.

eep.—Per pound, live weight, 21/2 23c;extra, 44/4 c; sheep and lambs per head, in lots, 124.75; lambs, \$425.75.

tiogs.—Per pound, 5% @5% c, live weight;
wholesale, ...: retail, \$1.50@5.50;
ry tressed hogs, 6% @6% c. al Calves. -314 @61/ac P tb.

Watertown 895 7400 7.835 542 330 graphon... 2554 924 22,309 601 120

W A Farnham 20
F S Atwood 19
F Ricker 6
M I & Comm.
At Brighton.
J S Henry 20
New York.
At Watertown.
D Fisher 10 At Brighton Hones Berry y Bros 70 17 15 Weston apson & 24 160 JS Henry 25 Hanson R Hall W Stanley Massachusetts.
At Watertown.
J S Henry 32
W A Bardwell 10
O H Forbush 7
W F Dennen 6
F L Howe 9
At Brighton
J S Henry 48
Scattering 80
H A Gilmore 17
H E Eames 4
D A Walker 15
A M Bagos 9 Fove cy & Cobb McIntire 18 M D Holt & Son 20 W A Gleason 16 F W Wormwell 16

At Brighton.
A Foss 23 D A Walker
A M Baggs
C D Lewis
J w Elisworth
W Mids
T J Moroney AINEDM& Wool AF Jones & Co 21 65 Canada At Watertown W W Brauer & Co A B Locke Courser & Sanborn 22
W G Brown 16
At Watertown.
F D F Baker 97
Breck & Wood 21 160
w F Wallace 80 145

Western
At Erighten,
Swift & Co 986
Morris Beef Co 748
S Learned 112
Sturtevant & Haley 80
W N Chamber Vermont. At Watertown. Variation 15
Fred Savage 25
HN Jenne 8
NH Woodward 16
J S Henry 17
B H Comps 54 AINE Da & Wool 6 NEDM&W Co 5060
At Watertews.
GA Sawyer 440
J Gould 100
J A Hathaway 305 100 AINED M& Wool

Export Traffic.

The English market has improved within the past week ¼c on the lower grades with a range of 11¼ @12¾c, d. w The demand appears to be good on all grades, with a fair outlook for the coming week. Boston shipments were 2440 cattle, 1121 sheep and 145 horses.

Shipments and Destinations—On steamer Columbian for London, 236 cattle by Morris Beef Company, 240 do by Swift & Co., 130 horses by three different parties. On steamer Devonian, for Liverpool, 722 cattle by Morris Beef Company 200 do by J. A. Hathaway; 100 do, by J. Gould; 1121 sheep from Canada by W. W Brauer & Co. On steamer Turcoman, for Liverpool, 214 cattle by Morris Beef Company; 428 do, by J. A. Hathaway. The Winifredian steamer goes next.

Horse Business. A fair business week noticed in the various grades of horses on sale, and prices rule unchanged, with some strength on best grades, both for drive or draught. At. L. H. Brockway's sale stable had in 1 express load of Western and 1 freight load of Eastern, the latter for drive at I freight load of Eastern, the latter for drive at \$110@230 chunks at \$100@200, a good week's sale. At Welch & Hall Company's 2 loads of Western, besides second hand at \$20@250; 1 pair draught hoses at \$500. At Russell & Drew's sale stable a few sales at retail at \$75@175 At A W. Davis's Northampton street sale stable a week of good sales for speed horses and general driving horses, with sales at \$100@475. At Myer, Abiams & Co's International Horse Exchange 3 loads, and all sold; chunks at \$125@475; invers at \$100@150; no especially nice drivers At Moses Colman & Son's a fair week, with sales at \$25@125; 1 nee pair for drive at

ith sales at \$25@125; 1 nice pair for drive at

Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1901.

The demand for beef cattle was not especially active still prices could not be said to be lower. Butchers wanted what arrived at steady prices for such as offered. Western steers cost 4½@ 6½c, as to quality. O H Forbush sold best buils, of 1040 lbs, at 34¢c; 3 beef cows, of 810@ 890 lbs, from \$2.10@260. J. A Hathaway sold 15 steers, of 1500 lbs, at 64½c; 20 do, of 1480 lbs, at 6c; 15 do., of 1470 lbs, at 5½c; 20, of 1450 lbs, at 55c.

Milch Cows. fair number arrived, with common cows at 0.223. Extra cows at \$40@48. Choice cows

Fat Hogs. Rule steady with Western live at 5%@5%c. Country lots 6%@65%c, d. w.

Sheep Houses.

rices have not changed on the general run of ks. Country flocks are being received only did lots. Western in fair supply and a lot of exports from Canaca. J. D. F. Baker sold sheep and lambs, of 6620 fbs, at 334c stern sheep cost from \$3.25 \$\mathref{P}\$ cwt., and the \$4.30\mathref{Q}_0 85 \$\mathref{P}\$ cwt. Veal Calves.

he demand considered as good as last week.

od caives cost from 5% @6½c, several lots

5a5½c. Butchers willing to pay all they are

the but anxious to receive good lots.

Live Pouttry. tons with sales at 9c for mixed lots by the

Dreves of Veal Catyes.

Berry, 25; Bros., 30; J. M Philbrook, 22; Harris & vs, 55; G. w. Weston, 3; T. ompson & vin, 50; C. R. Hall. 26; A. W. Stanley, 10; Foye 10; Tracy & Cobb, 12; Wardwell & tre, 31; M. D. Holt & Son, 35; W. A. on, 18; F. W. Wormwell 16.

Hampshire—A. C. Foss, 3; A. F. Jones & vin, 50; F. Cotton, 50; A. B. Locke, 3; Courser mborn, 3; F. D. F. Baker, 13; Breck & vin, 30; W. F. Walley, 150; F. Cotton, 50; A. B. Locke, 3; Courser mborn, 3; F. D. F. Baker, 13; Breck & vin, 30; W. F. Wallace, 150. nont-Carr & Williamson, 20; Fred Savage. N. Jenne, 10; N. H. Woodward, 35; J. S. 14; B. H. Combs, 21; M. G. Flanders, A. Farnham, 30; F. S. Atwood 10; F.

sachusetts—J. S. Henry, 120; W. A. Bard-14; F. L. Howe, 13; scattering 40; H. A. ver, 32; D. A. Walker 15; A. M. Baggs, D. Lewis 7; J. W. Ellsworth, 3; W. York-J. S. Henry 22.

righton, Fuesday and Wednesday. ck at yards: 2554 cattle, 924 sheep, 22,309
601 calves, 120 horses. From West 1926
40 sheep, 120 horses. Maine 273 cattle, sheep, 19 hogs, 340 calves. New Hampshire, attle, 3 calves. Vermont, 17 cattle, 6 sheep

March 19, 1900. Bire, Pedro Bignal Lanaseer, 1 in 14 ib. list
Half prother of Baroti-sams. 27
ibs. 11½ oz. in 7 days, 945 ibs. 9
2. 1 year. Daw, Bophie 7 in 0' st.
F. 16 ios. 4 oz. by Torono, 8 in
14 io. liss and foil brother of
Bophie Hodeon, 11,496 ibs. 3 cz.
milk in 10 months, testing
716 ibs. 14 oz. butter. For
Lowell, Mass.

14 calves Connecticut, 20 cattle. New York 25 cattle. 22 calves.

Tuesday With 2554 head of cattle, there was not a scarcity of stock. Butchers bought freely and whereas some of the stock, having been fed longer than earlier in the scason, were in better condition, yet prices have not improved in proportion to the better quality offered. Quotations have not visibly changed, J. W. Allsworth sold 10 beef cows, av. 1200 fbs, at 5c. 7 cows, of 900 fbs, at \$2.80 per cwt. 5 cows. av. 900 fbs, at \$4.9c: 1 bull, of 1800 fbs, at 23c. A. M. Baggs soid 2 oxen, of 3900 fbs at 4.4c; 2 bulls, of 1900 fbs, at 54.9c: 1 bull, of 1800 fbs, at 23c. A. M. Baggs soid 2 oxen, of 3900 fbs, at 54.9c; 2 oxen, of 2920 fbs, at 54.9c; a milet Gews.

A good average supply on sale, and the different quality offered from choice to common grades. There did not appear to be as much of a movement on Tuesday as usual. Speculators were not buying as freely. Values have not especially changed. Thompson & Hauson soid 4 very nice new milet cows at \$50.960, with sales at \$25.940 libby Brothers soid 2 choice cows at \$50.9cc, 2 at \$4.50.9cc, 4 at \$25.9cc. 3. S. Henry sold milch cows from \$55.0cc.

Veni Calves.

Supply as a whole was somewhat slim in quality although some well fed and good selling stuff. Prices range from 3½@6½c, as to quality Butchers hanker atter the better sort. E. R. Foye sold 10 calves, 110 lbs, at 6c. A. W. Stanley sold 6 calves, of 150 lbs, at 6c. W. A. Gleason sold 18 calves, of 110 lbs, at 5½c. J. B. P. Jones sold 8 calves, 115 lbs, at 5½c. Late Arrivals and Sales

Late Arrivals and Sales

Wednesday—The outlook at the opening for milch cows was anything but encouraging, but as the day advanced there were fair disposais. Common grades, however, sold cheap, while good cows found fair sale. Beef cattle did not arrive freely today, and prices were a shade stronger. O H. Forbush sold beef cows, of 970@ 1400 fbs, at 43.60@3.75 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ cwt. Wardwell & Meintrie sold 1 steer, of 1200 fbs, at 4\frac{1}{2}\$ c; milch cows, \$28.860. Libby Brothers sold cows from \$22.254 924 22,309 601 120

Cattle. Sheep. Cattle. Sheep

Cattle. Sheep. Cattle. Sheep

Cattle. Sheep. Cattle. Sheep

Maine. WA Farnham 20 20

Boston Produce Market,

Wholesale Prices.

	z outtry.	
	Fresh Killed.	
	Northern and Kastern— Spring ducks. Green geese. Chickens, choice roasting, spring. Chickens, tair to good. Flyesons, tame \$\Phi \text{00}	12@14 12@13 14@15 9@11 11@12 75@1 00 12@12½ 11@12 11@13 8@10 10@12 8@9 8@10 8@10
1	Live Poultry.	-
1	LIVE POUITRY.	

Powls P 16..... 10@ 101/2 Butter. Note.—Assorted sizes quoted below includ 20, 30, 50 lb. tubs only.

Cheese s, extra.....

Nearby and Cape fancy, \$\psi\$ doz....

Rastern choice fresh

Rastern fair to good

Michigan fancy fresh

Vt. and N.H. choice fresh York State, round wht bu...... York State, long wht. bu..... Sweet, Jersey,extra, P bbl..........

Domestic Green Fruit. Apples, # bbl Northern Spy. 2 00@3 00

"Ba dwin 175@2 25

"Greening 175@2 25

"King 2 50@3 00

Grapes, # basket, Catawba 8@11

Cranberries, Cape Cod, bbl. 7 00@3 00

Oranges, # la., box 2 25@3 00 Hides and Pelts. Steers and cows all weights.....

" overweights, each.....
" overweights, each....
Deacon and dairy skins
Lambskins each, country...
Country Peits, each..... Choice Canadian P bu Green peas, Western choice....... Dried Apples.

Grass Seeds. Timothy, & bu, Western......

Beans. Pea al small wante Pea foreign Mediums, choice hand picked al small white..... ediums, creened..... Mediums, foreign..... Hay and Straw.

 Straw prime rye
 16 50217 50

 Straw, oat, per ton
 9 006 9 50

 Straw tangled rye
 10 00212 00

Flour and Grain. Flour.—The market quoted higher.
Spring patents, \$4 15,35 25.
Spring, clear and straight, \$3 15,33 75.
Winter patents, \$4 05,46 65.
Winter, clear and straight, \$3 60,64 25.
Gorn Meal.—The market is quiet at 91,693c
bag, and \$2 00,2 05 \$P\$ bbl; granulated
\$2 40,62 60 \$P\$ bbl.

Graham Flour.—Trade continues quiet, with the market quoted at \$2 40@4 50 P bbl. Oat Meal.—Quoted steady, \$8 20@8 65 P bbl for rolled; and \$8 75@4 15 for cut and ground.

Rye Flour.—The market is quoted at \$3 15@ 3 60 \$\text{P} bbl. Corn.—Demand is quiet with market higher. No 2 yellow, spot. 47c. Steamer yellow, new 461/2c. No. 3 yellow, 461/2c. Oats.—Quiet but steady. Clipped, tanny, spot, 26.4c. No. 3 clipped, white, 34c. No. 3 clipped, white, 334c. Heavier grades, spot, 334, 234% c. Clipped, to ship, white, 35@86½c.

Millfeed.—The market is steady for all kinds Middings sacked, \$18 75@20 00. Bran, spring, \$17 50@17 75. Bran, winter, \$18 25@18 50. Red Dog, \$19 00. Mixed feed, \$18 50@19 50. Cottonseed meal to ship, \$25 00@25 25. Malt.—The market is steady with trade ruli luli. State grades, 6-rowed, 68270c.

State, 2 rowed, 60@65c. Western grades, 65@70c. Barley—Quiet demand, with prices higher a 50@76e for No. 2 6-rowed State, and 42@57e for No. 2 2-rowed State. Feed barley, 44@48c. Bye.—Quiet, \$3 05@3 60 p bbl.

The Wool Market. Unwashed fleece, fine, Michigan.... Ohlo.....

> so fills the stomach with wind as to cause bloat | upon the outside of the meat or stored up around or bloat. In all the cases we have seen the obstruction could be removed by having some one is truction could be removed by having some one hold the animal's head up and back so as to bring mouth and throat in a straight line, place a block between the jawe well back, or put a horseshoe in the mouth, and then let come one with a small hand and arm draw the tongue to one side with one hand and reach down the guilet with the other, and either remove it or push it down into the stomach. Or the latter may be done with a whip bandle or other fiexible rod, but it must be done excelling not to breek or injure the walls of the passage. But we think there is a better way. When the head is in the position described above turn down the throat a half teacupful of linseed oil, wall oil, lard oil or melted lard, almost any greasy substance, but not kerosene, and then put a round stick about as large as a broom handle into her mouth like the ibit of a bridle and fasten it there by tying over her head. The oil will cause a little nauses and at the same time lubricate the throat, and it she does, he ready to great the guilet to keap it from winter. Plow that under in the spring lost in winter. Plow that under in the spring lost in winter. Plow that under in the spring lost in winter. Plow that under in the spring lost in winter. whatever may be in the throat, and if she does, be ready to grasp the guilet to keep it from going back before it can be removed from the mouth. Leave the bit in for a time, as her efforts to remove it will cause the wind or gas in the stomach to escape. We do not blame you tor desiring to know what to do in such a case, and we think the above as sure and safe and more simple then using the kulfe to take it out. But

sed, on account of payment of same, can be, if unable to keep up the interest payments, give up the property at any time? Again, iby so doing, would it release him from any further obligations to the seller of the land and holder had most experience with it is to plan taste other property than that covered by the early in strong land, and if the louise appropriate. In other words, the holder of the brush them to the ground, and cultive erty independent of the mortgaged premises. Hense there would be no legal method of abantake the property, or he may use any other means, or attach any other property for the collection of the note. He may foreclose under years, and the holder may attach any property belonging to the signer of the note during that perfod. In other words, he who signs a note. whether secured by mortgage or not, is liable to may have. He can secure no release from the debt by any abandoument of the property and by no other means than paying the note. While indebtedness, the note does not necessarily refer to the mortgage. The note is due and collecti-ble irrespective of the mortgage.

GRADE MOTHERS. It seems to be a principle in breeding that when 'we animals of different breeds are mated, the ipfluence of the one which is the nearest pure ored, if both are in equal vigor and strength bred, it both are in equal vigor and strengts, will be the most potent in its effects upon the offspring. If one is weak or in poor condition, the other may at ain the ascendency, as surely will be the case with the one that is of a pure bred and the other only a grade. When both are equal in breeding and health, it is unsafe to pre-dict which parent the offspring will most resemble, as it may vary according to their condition at the time of mating. This will explain why many who have begun to grade up their herds by the use of a pure bred male have succeeded better than those who have tried to effect a cross ween two good breeds. And this is true of

A BLESSING IN DISQUISE.

Dr. Galen Wilson suggests that the long drought of last season may prove a blessing in the end to many of the farmers in central New York, who will be led to sow more forage crops, both to feed green in the summer and to cure for winter use, and also to build more siles to serve them ip, so that they may have specu ent foot in abundance when the pastures are so dry and bare as to fall to furnish food for the stock. They need to do this, and also to take means to obtain a supply of water for their animals. Those who had to drive 10 miles to the lakes and as far back again to carry the water needed must have thought many times last summer that it would have been cheaper and summer that it would have been cheaper and easier to drive pipes to the centre of the earth if it was necessary to do so to get an untailing supply of pure water. Yet this was the experience of some if not of many.

York. This decline in price makes considerable difference in the amount of money to emply of pure water. Yet this was the experience of some if not of many.

"Planet Jr." One-Horse Tools

embody in their design and construction the same superiority characteristic of the general "Planet Jr." Line. This results from a thorough knowledge of both farming and manufacturing. It is the original iron frame hoe, and is today, as it was at first, the leading horse hoe of the world. Suited, with its numerous attachments, to every variety of cultivation in all kinds of soil. The wheel level controls the wheel and the depth regulator perfectly. Cultivates deep or shallow, and evenly so, at will of operator. The expanding lever controls width of cultivation—wide or narrow at will. Made the best that such a tool can be made throughout.

It is fully described in our new 1991 catalogue, the best and handsomest we have ever publishe have printed \$50,000 copies. Illustrated with many full page photographic pictures show two kallover the world. It tells also about "Planet Jr." Hills and Drill Seeders. Single believes, Two-Horse Cultivators, Orchard and Universal Cultivators, Four Row Beet Seed

S. L. ALLEN & CO., BOX 1107 P. PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Two Gold Medals at Paris Exposition: Highest Award.

everal different kinds under the same name which last is usually the result of dishonesty or a corelessness that is but little .sbort of dishonest corecesses that is but little short of dishonest to the buyers. We are pleased to notice that the Department of Agriculture has be un livestigating the matter, and Mr. Tracey, who is in the seed department, ways he finds in the many catalogues 602 diff-rent cabbages on their lists, while there are only from 100 to 120 varieties known, also 312 varieties of lettuce while the Department knows of only 37. They have found thus far among the bests, beans and cusumbers many kinds that have from two to six names, and they intend to continue the in occumbers many kinds that have from two to six names, and they intend to continue the in vestigation, and when it has been completed they will publish the results in a pamphlet, for which we shall look with much interest. The late Dr. E. L. Stursevant began this work while at the Experiment Station at Geneva, N. Y., but did not complete it to his own satisfaction before he left there.

OVERPAT STOCK.

It is beginning to dawn upon the mints of farmers and feeders that there is such a thing as having animals too fat for the slaughter as well as for breeding purposes. Butchers and market-men have long known is, but they made themsolves sate by weighing the meat before cutting;
off the fat, a practice which they will probably
keep up until the customer complains that he
gets only 12 oueces of meat to the pound. But
be would comp ain quite as badly if he had the CHOKING COW.—B. M. C., Wayne County would care to eat. Then the price must langer in proportion to their body than those of think there is no need of it if the trouble is discovered while she can breatne. Few cows ever actually choke to death, but an obstruction lodged in the guliet and the effort to swallow it will it was fattening the fat is not aid in a layer would save to reach the surplus of the popularity of the baby beef that has so that man alone can stand upon one foot.

—A rubber tree four feet in diameter yields the atomach with wind as to cause block. ing, which may be as dangerous as if the cause were the generation of gas by eating green and just fat enough. The same thing is true in clover, rape, or other food such as cause hoven or bloat. In all the cases we have seen the obstruction could be removed by having some one one used to be called the best. Even some of

lost in winter. Plow that under in the spring and add more phosphate and potash, and the peas and rys will have furnished organic matter and nitrogen enough to grow almost any crop that may be wanted there. This requires some labor, but it is cheaper then paying 30 cents a pound for nitrogen in chemicals or the commer

we think the above — simple then using the knife to take it out.

simple then using the knife to take it out.

"prevention is better than epre." Never feed apples or potatoes without slieing them. If one has not a root cutter, a bushel can be cut in a of green peas by the prevalence of the peasing a spade in a few minutes.

Y. Z. Indeed, the strength of the peasing the prevalence of the peasing the prevalence of the peasing the prevalence of the peasing the LIABILITY UNDER MORTGAGE.—X. V. Z., losse. Some of them tried to rid their vines of the pest by spraying, and others let the crop go gives a mortgage to the party from whom it was gives up no reason to hope that it will disappear gives us no reason to hope that it will disappear another year, as some posts do, as it has been in some localities three years or longer and has rereased in numbers each year. We should certainly be very unwilling to lose the green pea obligations to the seller of the land and holder of the mortgage? He also desires to know if in after years he should come late personnel of other property would that see holden for the old debt and interest? Unifusion exists in the minds of some as to the relative importance of the mortgage and the relative importance of the mortgage and the mortgage note. A party holding a note secured by mortgage can collect the note when due and had most experience with it is to plant very mortgage. In other words, the holder of the mortgage note need not look to the property for the payment of the note provided the party who signs the note is responsible and has other property independent of the mortgaged property independent of the mortgaged property. crop may be obtained before the insects kill the party holding the note may determine at maturity whether to forcelose under the mortgage and

the mortgage, sell the property under legal restrictions for all it will bring, apply the proceeds of same to the note by endorsing the note proceeds upon it, then sue the signers of the note Dant carn, which is drying leaves a dent in the for the balance due. If the party holding the note sizes the signer of the same and gets judgment, the latter holds good for 20 in the corn belt, and almost the only kind exported. There are 328 varieties known and described, including white, yellow, motified, red and blue kernels. Sweet corn, which was ob-tained from the Indians in New England in 1779; there were 10 varieties in 1854, and now there that note, either from the proceeds of the perty mortgaged or from any other assets he are 63. Wilnt corn grows farther north than the dent corp, ripening earlier, and is the prevailing form in the northern United States and Canada. Number of varieties not stated, but there are man e mortgage specifically refers to the note and with rows varying from eight to 16 in number and various colors. Popcorn, of which there are 25 varieties, and soft corn, grown in the Southwest, which includes some of the blue-squaw corn and Brezilian flour corn. The late Doctor Sturtevant said the height of the plant varied from 18 inches for Golden Tom Thumb concern to 30 test or more tor some West Indian popeorn to 30 feet or more for some West India varieties and 221/2 feet for some in Tengessee He had seen ears one inch long on popeorn an 16 inches on dent corp, with rows varying from eight to 34, 100 kernels of popeorn weighed 46 grains and 100 of Cusso soft 1581 grains. The tables show that the average composition dent corn is, protein. 10.3 per cent., fat five cent.; flint, protein 10.5 per cent., fat five per cent.; sweet, protein 11.6 per cent., fat 8.1 per cent. Sweet corn is thus richer in protein and fat, and correspondingly poorer in carbohy-

New York Parm Notes. Up to date the weather has been very favorable for winter dairying in Lewis County, during most of the season since snow came. Along the lower portion of the county the snow has not been as deep as in other sections; consequently, those of our dairymen who deliver their milk at the railroad stations have not experienced as much difficulty with drifted roads as is

As cows about the country are becoming fresh in milk, the price for the latter has dropped off at the stations, from \$1.30 to \$1.15 per hundred pounds, shipped to New York. This decline in price makes consid-

Dairymen are generally feeding their cows liberally with mill feed in connection

Now and then aldairyman practices keeping his cows confined in the stable from fall until feed starts in the spring with no outdoor exercise. Cows so treated are tied by the neck in order that they may have a

shance to lick themselves and move about. The speakers at our farmers' institutes now generally advocate the importance of giving cows a little exercise out in the bracing air, especially when the sun is shining, in order to keep them in a healthy condition.

The underground stables are not now considered the most beneficial for dairy sows, but well ventilated and well lighted quarters above ground take the preference, il things considered. Cows of all kinds are bringing good

prices, doubtless owing to the price of milk. Vesl calves find a ready market with our local buyers, at six cents per pound, live weight. Hay will doubtless be pretty well used up in the country before grass comes again, as the winter set in early and if it continues late all the hay will be wanted. Deer River, Lewis Co., N. Y., Jan. 11.

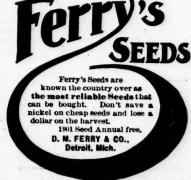
-With the exception of birds, men's legs are twenty gallons of sap, making forty pounds of

THE ANNUAL MEETING

Of the New England Agricultural Society will be held at Wesleyan Hall, No. 33 Bromfield street, Boston, Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1931, at '11 A. M., for the LEANDER P. HERRICK, Sec'y. PRANCIS M. APPLETON, Pres.

CARRAGE SEEDS and Ps.ANTS of undoubted purity and excellence. Pedigreed stock.
Price list Free. Tillinghast Seed Co., LaPiume, Ps.







Farmers' Want Department is esta allow the sale and exchange of Stock, Seeds. There is a charge of one cent per word only, in

WANTED—A man experienced in market garden-ing to raise vegetables on shares. Geod opportunity for the proper man, Apply to JAMES MAUKINTOSH, Needhem, Mass.

INCOLN rams, Victoria and Every pigs. Send for catalogue. E. P. OLIVER, Flint, Mich.

100 Belgian bares 'or sale, F. D. HAHNEN. WANTED—A first-class Dairyman; one who thor oughly understands the handling and bottling of milk, operating separators. Babcock machine an making butter. Wases \$30 per month, heard and washine. Baply, with references. AVE

SITUATION WANTED—As Manager or Superintendent, by a single man, who thoroughly understands farming, detirying, butter making, breeding, care of stock, poutry busbandry, incubators and brooders, gardening, flawers and vegetables (outdoors and under glass), bee husbandry, the use of farm machiner and steam power, etc. Adress BOX 100. Hilisboro, N. C.

WANTED—Married Man for general farm work Must be strictly sober, and a good miker Pay, \$50 per month; also heuse and sarden. C. P. STEVENS. Normansville, Albany Co., N. Y.

Two farm bands wanted; must be clean, quieb milkers and understand ordinary farm work; state age, nationality and wages wanted. GEO. D. SPRAGUE, Granby, Mare. WANTED—Young man to learn the mile business from hay-mow to consumer; no liquor or tobacco. THE EVANS DAIRY, Telephone 3371-3, Providence, E. I.

WE want a number of farm managers, dairy-wen and poutrymen; good wages; must be reliable. THE RUBAL SCIENCE AGENCY, Durbam, N. H.

SCOTOH Collies, all ages. Registered, trained breeding stock. Testimonials. Five to flity dollars. If you mean business, we can "flx you out." MAPLEMONT STOCK FARM, Albany. Vt.

BERS for sale. Two full colonies of Italian Bees in first-class condition in L. Hives, and one new colony just out. Price, \$6, including section holders and sections. O. H. PERRY, West Somerville, Mass.

EXPERIENCED or inexperienced girls wanted by COUNTRY Seat desirable for a gentleman within one hour's ride from Roston. High land, healthy town, special attractions. B. BAYMOND, Box 3354 Boston.

REGISTERED Daroc Jersey hogs. J. E.HAYNES

CHOIUE Jersey Warefield cabbage plants, wintered in cold frames; none but good, study plants will be sent oc... Price, \$4 per thousand, ALBERTS. WALKER, South Portsmouth, R. I. "PER's SOILING "- Greatly Revised.

Soiling, Solling Crops and Ensi-lage, Barn, Stable and Silo Construction." BY FRANK SHERMAN PEER. A new and rewritten edition of the well-known work, the only modern treatise on the subject published in 1888; 270 decdetime pages; 21 by mail, poetpaid Address orders to the publishers of the MASSACHU TS PLOUGHNAM.

Moseley's in 60 minutes Cream : : \$7.00 to \$15.00. Separator Agents Wanted, Mention this pape MOSELEY & PRITCHARD MFB. CO., Clinton, lowa.

SPIRES AND TOWERS of the Me England, preceded by observations on "Architecture of the Middle Ages and its Spire Growth," by OHARLES WICKES, architect. Three volumes in one: Early English, 1900 to 1972; Decorated, 1972 to 1977; Perpendicular, 1977 to 1648. In good condition and valuable to an architect.

e to an architect or student in that line.

Address SPIRRS, P. O. Box 1985, Boston, Mass. PAGE IT IS NOT WHAT WE SAY,

but what users say, that TELLS the STORY.

L. B. Robertson, Receiver. PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., ADRIAN, MICH.

DE. F. MOD'S. A RHEUMAIISM in any form, some or chronic, soula TSCA and LUM Was to No mater how many Decors and other remedies have folical, Dr. Front's formula is a positive cure. Has cured abous and win cure you. Full vrea ments at to any secrete, record, on receipt of pl. terest Neme dy Co., Westfield, Mass.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS.
PROBATE COURT.

LYMAN MORSE, late of Medford in said County, deceased:

WHEREAS, George L. Morse, the trustee under the will of said deceased, has presented for allowance the final account of his trust under said will

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate court to be held at Cambridge in said County on the fifth day of February A. D. 1901, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause if any you have why the same should not be allowed.

And said trustee is ordered to serve this citation by delivering a copy thereof to all persons interested in the estate fourteen days at least before said Court, or by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachusetts PLOUGHMAN. a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day at least before said Court, and by mailing, post-paid, a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate seven days at least before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this tenth day of January in the year one thousand nine hundred and one

S. H. FOLSOM, Register. o all persons interested in the estate of LYMAN MORSE, late of Medford in said

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of EVEREL HARNDEN, late of Tewksbury, in the County of Middlesex. deceased, intestate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bond, as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to

(Address) Tewksbury, Mass., Jan 5, 1901. Commonwealth of Wassachusetts.

EUGENE E HARNDEN, Administrator.

MIDDLESEX. 88. PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of CLIVE B. HAZARD, late of Fairhaven, in the County of Rut and and State of Vermont, deceased.

HEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court, by Samuel L. Hazard, Jr. with certain papers purporting to be copies of the last will and testament of said deceased, and of the vrobate thereof in said State of Vermont duly authenticated, representing that at the time of her death said deceased had estate in said County of Middlesex on which said will have considered and said county of Middlesex on which said will have considered.

the time of her death said deceased had estate in said County of Middlesex on which said will may operate. At d praying that the copy of said will may be filed and recorded in the Registry of Probate of said County of Middlesex, and letters testamentary thereon granted to him without giving a surety on his bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex on the twenty-sixth day of February A D. 1901, at nine o'clock in the forencon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week. For three successive weeks, in the Massachusetts Ploughman, a newspaper published in Boston, the first publication to be thirty days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, Charles J McIntire, Eag., First Judge of said Court, this seventeenth day of January in the year one thousand nine hundred and one.

S. H. FOLSOM Register.

Commonwealth c! Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX. 88. PROBATE COURT.

To all persons interested in any of the real estate of GEORGE F. CLARK, late of Acton, estate of GEORGE F. CLARK. late of Acton, in said County, deceased intestate.

WHERKAS, Harriet E Clark of Acton, in the County f Middle ex, has presented to said Courta petition. representing that she as the wi ow of said deceased is interested in the real estate of said deceased lying in this Commonwealth; that the whole of said real estate does rot exceed in value the sum of five thousand dollars; and praying that the whole of said real estate which is described in said petition may be assigned and set out to her by the Court according to law

estate which is described in said petition may be assigned and set out to her by the Court according to law
You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex on the twelfth cay of February. A. D. 1901, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted And raid petitioner is ordered to serve this citation by delivering a copy thereof to each person interested who can be found within the Commonwealth, fourteen days, at least, before said Court; and, if any one cannot be so found, by publishing the same in the Massachusetts PLOUGHMAN, a new-paper published in Boston, once in each week, for three successive weeks, theliast publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIER, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this nineteenth day of January, in the year one thousand nine hundred and one.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

THE

Boston Register BUSINESS 190

DIRECTORY (THE RED BOOK)

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OUR HOMES.

Old Things Made New.

How many of us realise our rare good fortune, that we are living in a time of special inspiration, such as the prese Tet the dullest even must be conscious sense of exhiberation in these opening days of the new century. One always fee of a new year,—the turning of a leaf, whereby a spotless page is revealed, whereon one hopes to place a record free from the omissions and commissions of the

If the mere turning of a leaf is thus stimmisting, in how much greater degree is the beginning of a new volume. As in business place of safety, to be withdrawn only for reference, never for actual use, so the nineteenth century is as a closed book, in which will never again be recorded aught of achievement or fulfilment, but which is of priceless value because of that which is indelibly inscribed upon its pages, an unparalleled history of progress and accom-

upon the future. True, it is the same planet upon which we live, the same sun which warms and sheers us; and the moonlit sky with its galaxy of stars, which overhung the throngs assembled to greet the dawning century, was that upon which mankind has gazed since the beginning of the race; yet all have been transformed by a mystic touch, -a magie bridge, without support or foundation, has spanned the briefest instant of time, separating and connecting the old and the new as successfully as might the most stupendous product of modern engineering any two localities upon the earth's

To woman the time is of especial significance. If the nineteenth was markedly her century, the present will be even more her opportunity. The volume just closed contains many records of mistake and failure, as well as of success. Like the young bird which essays a long flight with untried wings, she has often fallen short of what she attempted, and many times has gladly returned to the home nest, bruised and weary, yet wiser by far.

The twentieth century woman will profit largely by the mistakes of her predecessor yet now as then will the truly womanly woman wield the most powerful influence for good, and the home will be her stronghold. Self belpfulness, wherever practised, is a virtue, but it may degenerate into mere selfishness. Loveliness of character lovableness-will ever be the strongest attraction of the sex. The new woman like the new century, is a creature of rare promise, a blending of sentiment and utility, of tenderness and espablity.

ELIZABETH ROBBINS BERRY.

The Workbox.

POPULAR SHETLAND SCARF.

This searf is so handy to throw over the shoulders, and the working of which gives pleasant occupation, while requiring practically no attention

Fleisher's Shetland floss and No. 5 ccarse wooden needles are used. Use white and some color. Pink and white combine well together, lavender and white, blue and white, orange and white, etc. Use four All eight skeins are first wound very

loosely, then one of each color taken, the ends laid together, and the two threads wound in one large ball.

Using two threads at the same time gives a pice thickness.

Cast on 80 stitches very loosely, slip first stitch of every row without knitting it, that is, slip 1 stitch right on to the working meedle and knit back and forth in garter boiled codien and mashed potatoes. Add onestitch till there is a strip one and a half yards long, or until three balls and one half of the fourth ball is used. Bind off loosely.

Now with pink and white make a fringe deep as desir ed and knot in place.

EVA M. NILES

Infection in Clothing.

One of the medical journals tells of recent funeral at East Baltimore, Md. A. shild had died from diphtheris, and the mother, having no mourning clothes of her own, borrowed from a neighbor. A few days after the garments were returned diphtheria broke out in the other family. Such cases are not unusual. Too great pains cannot be taken to avoid infection where there is a case of this disease. The germs of diphtheria, scarlet fever and some other diseases are readily conveyed by

Here is another illustration of the fact. An infant of tender age died of scarlet fever. Some of its long clothes, which were handsomely embroidered, were laid aside. A year or two later another infant was born to the same parents, and was dressed in the same clothes. This child, too, was stricken with searlet fever and died. To the parents the event was a mystery, but many other people understood the affair. In all that the attending physicians had warned the families in which these illnesses occurred against the danger of infection.

Prevention of Skin Diseases.

Among the most common diseases of the skin are sone and eczeme, one of which is known to be and the other probably is the result of the presence of a microbe on or in the skip. This microbe is a vegetable growth, although a very minute one, and like other noxious weeds, when once it has been planted and has begun to grow, it is often extremely difficult to dislodge it.

Every farmer knows that it is easier to keep a field clean by constant care than to clear it after it has once been overgrown It is easier to keep the tkin in health, and to arrest a commencing disease, than to cure a disease once it has become firmly estab-

If it were generally understood that the presence of a few pimples constitutes a true skin disease, which if neglected will probably grow worse, fewer persons would

The skin is much like the system in general: if it is in good condition it will repel the assaults of disease, but if neglected it becomes less resistant, and soon offers a favorable soil for the growth of noxious

The skin is one of the so-called excretory organs, and if the other organs of similar Innetion, the kidneys and the bowels, do not perform their work properly, an undue proportion of the waste products of the body must be got rid of through the pores

The first thing necessary to keep the skin well is to maintain the health of the body by exercise, cleanliness, fresh air day and night, good food properly socked, a sufficient amount of sleep and suitable clothing. In addition to these general measures, the skin itself should receive special attention in the way of a daily bath, followed by vigorous rubbing wish a coarse towel or fisch brush.

Some persons have naturally clear skins, while others appear to have a special predisposition to blackheads and pimples. The source without the use of her hands in the process. It is, in fact, no uncommon thing to see a woman draw down her veil by grasping it between her lips. Thus she hauls it down into a comfortable position without the use of her hands in the process.

do not mar what nature has given them by an unhygienic mode of life; but the others need not despair, for their tendency to eruptions may often be overcome by scrupt-lous ears both of the body and of the skin itself, after the manner above indicated, and in such other ways as the physician may direct.—Youth's Companion.

Evsterical Girlhood.

Parents are apt to lose the sense of pro-portion between themselves and their dhildawning of a century. Old things have become new, and vast opportunities open the growth of ideas and feelings, and thinkvista like before our vision. We are vista like pelore our vision. We are language a unity always a child, there comes imbued with renewed energy and our whole a clash. The paramount will of the parent imbued with renewed energy and our whole being thrills with eagerness as we look out the child, when the child could have no will of his own, must gradually adjust itself to the growing will of the child, which should be developed and guided into the right manner of exercise, of reason and equity. Unless this is done the child's nature becomes warped, and the whole beautiful relationship of parent and child is thrown out of gear.

The mother dominates over the daughter

after she has grown up. It is her great affection for her that causes her to sacri-fice her child's individuality. She would think for her, act for her, yes, breathe for her if she could. Mingled with this is a kind of jealousy not suspected, and the last thing to be acknowledged. Under this loving tyranny the daughter becomes nervour, hysterical, eick and drooping. In your, hysterical, eick and drooping. In spite of the redoubled sare of the mother

the daughter grows worse.

The family physician must act if fate does not otherwise cause the separation, and see that the girl is transplanted into another environment. Freed from her mother's too vigilant care, her individuality has an opthis freedom her bodily quilibrium is re-stored and maintained.—Dr. Grace Peckham Murray, in Harper's Bazer.

Domestic Hints. SHRIMPS NEWBERG STYLE.

Have hot in a chading dish a teaspoonful outter. Into this put the contents of one jar o Epigurean shrimps. Drain them well, however first, and perhaps wipe them so that they may fry a bit in the butter without coloring. Then cover with cream. Let this heat but not boil and when quite hot thicken it with two eggs beaten up with a teaspoonful or more of sherry Add salt as you think it is required, and a little

Oream one-half cup butter and one and one half cups medium brown sugar; add one cup grated, unsweet ned chocolate dissolved in half a cup of boiling water; next the yolks of two eggs well beaten, one-half sup of sour milk after one teaspoonful of soda has been dissolved in the same; two sups of sifted flour, and last beaten whites of the two eggs. Bake in three layers. For the filling take two cups of granulated sugar, one-half cup of cream and a small place of butter; boil about ten minutes, or u til it will cream; then remove; beat to proper consistency, and spread between layers on top of the cake.

SHRIMP SAUGE FOR BOILED HALIBUT. Prepare a white sauce with butter, flour and s little white stock, pepper and salt to taste, and into it put a sufficient quantity of Epicurean shrimps cut in halves. Just a suspicion of lemon juice may be added to this sauce with benefit to

some palates.

well beaten egg. Beat the mixture with a fork or wire spoon until light. Form into balls or cakes the size of an egg, roll in flour and stand in a cold place for several hours. Fry in deep, very hot fat. Drain on pugle zad paper, place on a ho platter and garnish with pareley. The flavor of tae cakes is improved by boiling the fish and potatoes together. The potatoes should be theroughly mashed or riced before being mixed with the fish, and the more lightly the mixture is beaten the better the cakes will be.

SCRAMBLED EGGS. Torn into a dish six eggs and balf a cup o cream. Heat the chafing dish, with a table spoonful of butter and a dust of pepper and salt Four in the eggs and cream and stir constantly for three minutes. Serve at once on hot buttered toast. The salad bowl may be lined with a few lestuce leaves before the salad is put in it.

Hints to Housekeepers.

To stow cranberries, wash a quart of the berries, add a pint of water, put them into a sauce-pan, cover closely and slew ten minutes. Then add two cupfuls of granulated sugar and let them stand just below the briling point for fifteen minutes.

nso all white embroidery, according to a pro fessional embroiderer, will prevent white silk from turning yellow during the process of ring. The work must be skilfully done if wrapped in blue paper linen will keep in go

Books must be kept perfectly dry, and house naids must be warned never to dust them with damp dusters. They should be taken out of the shelves, slapped to free the pages from dust, and then gently wiped along the top with a soft old cloth which is perfectly dry.

Orude oil is an excellent thing with which t seep hard wood or painted floors in good conition. If put on with a soft flannel cloth and rubbed and polished with another, even a painted floor will soon have a surface that will reflect the stripes or figures of the curtains. Orude oil wil also clean and polish furniture, and is most generally used in all the large furniture shops, where each piece is gone over two or three times a week. Mahogany is a wood that soon shows the effect of dust or dampness, but an application of this oil will renew its original brightness.

Boxing a child's cars-or a dog's, for that matter—may injure the hearing, and even cause dearness. The ears should never even be pulled keep the sun in the house. It is the best help to health. Air the bedding in the sun, open the closets and let good air get to them.

The best time for planting acorns, chestauts and walnuts is in the fall as soon as they are ripe. If they are kept long after the dead ripe state they lose their vegetating principles.

A Spanish omelet is an excellent Sunday night tes or breakfast dish. Out one quarter of a pound of bason into small pieces and fry brown. Add to it one small onion, five mush come and one sweet red papper, all chopped fine, and one medium sized tomato or three tablespoon-fuls of canned tomatoes. Beason with salt and eook fitteen minutes. In the meantime make a plain omelet with six eggs. Fold it, turn on to a hot dish, pour a part of the dressing over and the

rest around it. Berve at once. A little sherry and also soffee added to shootlate very much improves the drink. A table-

of the skin. This throws work upon the integument which it is not accustomed to perform, and it soon becomes diseased in consequence.

The first thing necessary to keep the skin well is to maintain the health of the body by exercise, cleanliness, fresh air day and night, good food properly cocked, a sufficient amount of sleep and suitable clothing.

The distance of the second properly cocked, a sufficient will be accepted while cocking.

The distance will be second located the proportion should be about one captul of peas to three of let use. Fut the lettuce in the bottom of the succepta, add a quarter of a cuptul of water or less, and cock very slowly in order to draw the water from the lettuce. He green peas will be aure to admit the dish to her regular collinery in the pease will be sure to constitute the dish to her regular collinery in the pease will be aure to death the proportion should be about one captul of peas to three of let use. Fut the lettuce in the bottom of the succepta, and a quarter of a cuptul of water or less, and cook very slowly in order to draw the water from the lettuce. He captular in the pease will be aure to death the proportion of the succepta. The coarse leaves of the bead can be used, and the proportion should be about one captul of pease to three of let use. Fut the lettuce in the bottom of the succepta. The coarse will be aure to death the proportion of the succepta. The coarse will be acceptable of the about one captul of pease to the pease will be aure to death the proportion of the succeptable of the about one captul of pease to the pease will be acceptable.

The Pachlons.

..., L'Aigion cellar band to jacket or coat is the most becoming idea adopted in a long, long time. It smartens up the garment it is upon, and realises the acres of delightful harmony, with the turned-back coat and jacket fronts.

e'e. High erowned and broad trimmed hats are in prospect for the coming season as a suitable accompaniment for the wide lace collars.

e'e. A yoke of fur shaping down to the belt as a vect in front is a novel feature of a velvet blouce, and the new lace collar falls from undermeath this all around.

... Velvet descritions in countless shades an varieties will be in marked demand in the trimming of smart spring gowns. Black will take its usual precedence, but generous use will also be made of handsome shades of Vert Husse, orchid, mauve and prelate purple (a superb tint, like a dark pansy peta), but with a glow of men on the surface), a becoming tone of man red, a very beautiful one of pinkish viothyst, and brown and green in

e's. Never before has there been such a variety of charming opera glass bags; they may be had in sucde, satis, slik and embossed velve', and many of them are exquisite in design and finish. Just bables used to possess, are being utilized for matching up the abort electes, which are the ashion for children of from four to seven. The preater simplicity observed, the better for such

.'. Hats are growing decidedly higher. The but they are putting high crowns on large picture que hats of velvet. Broad brims with high crowns are really borrowed from the Louis XIII. period, and should suit the picturesque lace collar and ouffs that are so modish. These hats are, of course, he avy with long plus

... A new feature on high-nee ked freeks is the Louis XIII. collar. This is copied directly from portunity to develop, her mind acts, and in the old pleture, and is simply a deep, circular this freedom her bodily quilibrium is refolds. It is worn with a fancy choker, minus tie, or with a gown out without collar. This same collar is used in a more elaborate fachion, coming from under some second trimming, such as a fichu or embroidered collar. In some form or another it appears on many of the midwinter

> ... The Stuart period is one in which the disease can be adapted to children's needs, and the white satin and falling lace collars of Van-dyck's portraits are repeated in many a child's frock today. The Empire style is prevalent, full skirts, generally of accordion platted chiffon or mousseline coming from a lass yoke, with the division bidgen by a draped sash; the style is a graceful one for young figures. Others ar set in full to the collar band, with a mustin fichu draped round the neck, the long ends falling in front.

> ... The newest designs in out work in sloth o velvet are outlined either , with a tiny thread of gold cord or chemile; and girdle ends, collar and revers points trimmed with this brightened out work have little gold ferrets or sequins as a

.*. A pretty sofa cushion for a bedroom is made of actin and satin ribbon of the same breathed sgain.

"It is exter to be humble and lowly," sang the color pink, as the finished pillow has the ap. pearance of a full-blown rose. If you buy a for she was looking at two beautiful women who square pillow you can make it round by turni in the corners, as round pillows uncovered are not as easy to buy. Cover the pillow on both sides with pink satin, then gather your ribbon on one edge. Begin by attaching it to the pillow in the centre where it should be quite full, and so on until the entire top of the pillow is cov-ered. Have the ribbon so full that it does not bands of satin doubled may be used instead of is indeed a beautiful flower."

has a gold belt and the hem of the skirt is fin-

ished with a line of sable. .", There are many handsome gowns of the various thin black stuffs that are in the market A black grenadine, sprinkled with crystal dots, is very effective made up with touches of a ar shade of bine, something like a deep

.". A pretty note of color is added to some the recent gowns by lining or trimming in some conspicuous way the bell sieeve. Sieeves remain very full below 'he elbows, and skirts to accord are growing quite voluminous about the feet although most carefully fitted about the waist. .". A novelty in ribbon for lingerie somes is

in half-ligh width. This is deliciously perfume in different odors, and can be used several time before the fragrance evaporates.

e's. There is no doubt that patent leather boots have given way to calf, but this does not mean that patent leather has gone out of fashion. With lounging clother, and to some extent with the frock and morning suit, calf boots are used instead of patent leather, but with evening dress that it still a patent leather, but with evening dress that it still a patent leather. it still is, and probably will always remain, suitable and correct. For all ordinary ed boots are still the most smart, and there has been, for a long time, no change in their shaps. The tremendously curved line of their shape. The tremendously curved line of the outer edge of the sole has been somewhat modified, perhaps, but the too is of about the same point, and the soles have the same thick-

.". Flowers of extremely large size are once more in favor, velvet ross and gause popples measuring nearly six inches across. They are used generally to cover the flat crowns of small used generally to cover use has crowns of small hats whose brims are draped with velvet or fur. For the same purpose large bunches of violets with their leaves are also used, and richly tinted leaves of velvet are employed in large quantities on some striking hats.

... A simpler form of trimming than that of the early season now prevails, and the back of the hat is often more adorned than the front. A deture hat of dark green velvet, to be worn of the face, has a large cravat bow of light gre Liberty eatin at the back where the brim is pressed in closely to the nape of the neck. A white cetrich plume caught directly in front by a buckle turns back over the crown, with its tip curling low on the bow.

.". Orepe liese has acquired a sudden vogue in Paris for millipery. It is used for theatre and her dressy hate, and also for trimming felt. A gray felt lately seen was trimmed with a breadth of white luse loosely draped, and where the hat was caught up at the side there were two large chour o the lisse, with jeweled ornament in

.". The inch wide strips of costly fur are in , "The inch wide strips or costly far are in constant use in the making of dreesy winter gowns and wraps. These are little more than a narrow fringe, yet they are very effective. White cloth vests, collars attached to rounded yokes or guimpes, also sleeve oufs and plastrons trimmed with gold braid or otherwise decorated, have a my border of fur as a finish. This forms a switch and becoming countries. stylish and becoming garniture, requiring but little cloth or braid; and an inch-wide band of fur is not extravagant, even when of the finest grade, as less than two yards will impart a rich and pretty effect to the neck, sleeves and revers

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

Marguerite, or What the Pairies Told Me.

Every night when the house is quiet, and ever Every night when the house is quiet, and even the big watchdog has left off barking at the moon, and I can hear the old, tail clock in the corridor saying " tick took, tick took, tick took." louder and louder, the fairies came and taik to me, weaving stories in the most extraordinary manner, mixing up fact and fancy as only fairies can, and thus it was that I came to hear the

ean, and thus it was that I came to hear the story of Marquerite.

The was just a simple little daisy at first, growing with hundreds of others in a big, sunsking meadow, through which a beautiful, clear brook ran, babbling over the stones, and burrying away to join the great river, and so en to the sea.

The little daisy grow at the edge of the brook rand sealers and see the prook.

corner of it. In the world there are great cities, with beautiful palaces, and grand lords and lacies, and wealth and riches, and pleasures that you can never enjoy here, poor little flower, though you are so beautiful.

"Oan't you help me to go out into the world?" "I will try," was the answer.
"Oh! don't leave us. Don't go away, sweet little daisy," sang the other flowers in the

But the daisy tossed her head.

"and drink up a lot of water; it will make you grow tall and big, and perhaps some one will come along and gather you, and take you out result is looked forward to with much ininto the world."

Bo the dalsy stretched out one of her roots, and

soon the extra moisture made her grow tail and This was the worst thing that could have bap-

to deepige her lowly sisters, and was always talking of what she would do when she went out into the world. "Take care," warned the oak. " Pride goeth

before a fall." But the daisy turned her back upon him. "Stupid old thing," she thought. "What can be know about it, who has never been out of this

The next day she had a terrible fright. A boy came along swinging a stick, and wantonly out-ting off the beads of the tail grasses growing

ome near enough. However, he went away at last, and the daisy

"If they would only see me," she thought, and she swayed to and fro on her stalk to attract

what a lovely moon dalay!" "You should call it a Marguerite," said the

e.e. A panne gown in deep yellow is very handsome with a trimming of white lace run through with narrow black velvet ribbon. This her stalk spap when the woman plucked ber. and as she was carried out of the meadow she gave no thought to the other flowers, who we

ooking after her with sorrowful eyes. "Marguerite! Marguerite!" she kept whispe ing to herself. "What a grand thing to be a Marguerite! I always felt that I must be

comething more than a more daisy." It was a warm afternoon, and the daisy feli quite faint by the time she had reached her new ome, which was in a beautiful room, hung about with pietures and soft silken curtains, and with inging birds in gilded cages at the windows.

However, she was soon given some water to drink in a clear crystal vase, and after she had sipped a little she felt quite refreshed again. The afternoon passed quickly by, and at last the sun sent long red rays into the room, bidding her good night, and then, just as she was com-posing herself to sleep, some one came in and carried her, still in the crystal wase, into the next

Oh! what a beautiful eight it was, to be sure. Grand ladies and gentlemen sitting around the white covered board, and silver and crystal sparkling in the light of numerous candle And, although there were many other strang and wonderful flowers on the table, yet every one exclaimed when they saw her, "Oh! what s beautiful Marguerite!"

No wonder the vain little flower was too happy aven to think of her lowly sisters, asleep beneath the moon, in the dewy meadow outside, or, if she did think of them at all, it was only to wish that they could see for themselves how grand she had

And so the evening passed, amid glitter, er stement and gayety, and the little Margue even after the lights had been extinguished, could not sleep for thinking of the delight of it all. The next morning she did not feel quite so iresh and strong as usual, and the water in the erystal vase tasted stale and insipid, and not at all like the sparkling water of the rippling prook. But the Marguerite consoled herself by admir-

ing her reflection in the beautiful gilded mirror which hung nearby. Presently the woman who had gathered her came into the room.
"It's a pity that the Marguerite should die,"

she said. "It is so perfect I think I will pr And then-O! poor Magnerita!-what do you blok happened? She took the little flower from the vase and put

Maimed and crushed the Marguerite lay there in the darkness, while her lifeblood—which we call sap—cozed out and stained the pages of the

and her sister flowers, the sweet grasses and the running brook, but it was too late. She had for-seken them all of her own free will, and even the fairles could not help her. And then the little flower gave a sigh and died. Yee, this the fairies told me, and I thought to

myself when I heard the story that even the little flower had not died in valu, if it had perchance taught us a lesson, too.—N. Y. Tribune. --- Sunight is a bundle of rays of light-red

The beautiful chrysanthemum from its home in Japan has found its way into every part of the civilized world. In Japan, where every one, however poor, has a small garden, this flower is more highly prized than any other, and every year at the Feast of Flowers it is given a

prominent place in the festivities.

The colors include all the shades of yellow and terrace maroon, with white ones of every kind and for the

variety.

Imagine these flowers, in all s'z:s, from those less than an inch across the corolla to those measuring many inches, with peta is of all widths, which are straight, carled or fringed, and we easily find the number of varieties mounting far up into the hun-

The little daisy grew at the edge of the brook and could see her reflection quite well. When she saw how beautiful she was she blushed with pleasairs, and the tipe of her petals turned a beautiful roop plak.

"How lovely you are!" said a bee that came to gather honey.

"Am I?" said the placing simply. "I'm so glad," and she peoped again at her reflection in the brook.

"Where are you hurrying to?" she said to the work of the beautiful about gathering honey, and thus crosses the varieties, forming a new one or adding some new characteristic to an old variety of flower.

In this accounty. where the abryganthe-

water.

"Oh! I'm going out into the world," sang the water, dancing lightly over the pebbles and langhing in the sun.

"Isn't this the world?" said the daisy, looking with no bees to assist in the forming new kinds, the work of fertilization is carried on by the florist himself and in a much on by the florist him.
Oh, no! "said the brook, "this is only a tiny more scientific manner.

plant of pale yellow variety. He places this plant in a house apart from the other chrys-"On, dear!" sighed the daisy, "how I wish that I could go out into the world!"

"Better stop where you are," said an old oak that grew near by. He was a fine old fellow and had lived in the meadow a hundred years or more.

"Better stay where you are. The meadow is a grown, the petals are cut away, so that they will not decay and apoli the seed. Unting will not decay and apoli the seed. Unting pleasant place, and has been good enough for will not decay and spoil the seed. Uniting me all these years." But the dairy kept thinking of the grand lords gardener now brings a little polien from and ladies and the beautiful palacer, and grew some pale yellow flower which has a good that would be desirable in a new variety, and carefully drops this pollen over the plant from which he hopes to get a seed that shall produce a distinct variety of to obtain the cork, which is sosked and then flower. From several flowers he takes a bit of polien to fertilize this flower, hoping that "The brook is going to help me to go into the great world," she said, "and if I can go, I shall do great world," she said, "and if I can go, I shall do forture to be made manifest in the new so." bloom. When this process of hand fertilrisetion is completed and the seeds have ripened, they are carefully planted and the off, it is trimmed and dried and flattened out.

Then it is packed and shipped to all parts of the

In the course of years of experimenting one or two varieties distinctly new may be grown. Then, of course, the grower must pened to her, for when she fou d how much railer she was than her fellows she began to grow takes some years more of energetic labor to make the variety known to the flower She quite lost her beautiful modest bluer, and, instead of hanging her head, as she once had done, she stared boldly up at the sun. Sae began bears a sufficient number of flowers of critics, who approve it if excellent. And if bears a sofficient number of flowers of exceptional beauty to make it a salable article, then it is doubtless a variety that has come to stay.

There is still another way in which we get new varieties, stranger than these first. It is by rooting a "sport," and propagating

Sometimes a chrysanthemum plant will send out a branch which bears an entirely different flower from the rest of the plant. It may be different both in size, shape and The daisy held/her breath till he had passed color, or it may differ only in one respect would surely have had her head out of it he had from the rest of the flowers on the plant. color, or it may differ only in one respect Such a flower is termed a sport. And outtings from a sport are always true to its kind, never reverting to its parent stock.

Why it is that a plant otherwise perfect should produce one branch of flowers different from all the rest is unknown to all save its Creator. But such is the case, and the plant with its freak flower reminds us of a

person with a peculiarity.

These sports, although they seem to just happen, always coincide with the color rule. That is, on a white plant might be found a other, as she stretched forth her hand to gather

11; "It is a prettier name than the other. Yes, it sport of some shade of pink, but never a yellow flower. A yellow plant might pro-The daisy was so delighted with her grand new | duce a pale yellow, deep orange, or even a La B white one.

Other species of plants beside chrysen. themums have sports. Some of our choicest this way. From a sport of a (white) Bride rose we bave the pink Bridemaid rose-both standard varieties and to be found in every greenhouse. This Bridemaid rose is precisely like the Bride in size, form, in fact, everything except color, which is of a bright clear pink, quite like the Catherine Mermet rose, but rather prettier, and keeps

I suppose the most famous chrysanth mum this country has ever known is the beautiful pure white Bird chrysanthen with its insurved petals and dainty, feathery frings. The original plant was sent to a wealthy New York woman by a young Japanese who had received a liberal educaher hand.

Realising the worth of this beautiful flower, a large sum was spent in growing and distributing, it and in return came a fortune to the owner.—Abble G Dennett, in

NOTES AND QUERIES.

MAKING STEEL PERS .- " Little Man": For people know what a heap of bother and expense it is so make a pen. For instance, the steel is first rolled into big sheets, and then cut into strips about three inches wide. These strips are annealed. In other words they are sef-ly heated to a red hear, and permitted to gool very gradually, so that the brittleness is all removed and the steel is soft enough to be easily worked. Then the strips are again rolled to the required tolekness, or rather thinneys, for, as you know, the average steel pen is not thinkey. you know, the average steel pen is not thicker than a piece of letter paper. The blank pen is next cut out of the flat strip and the name of the maker stamped upon it. Then comes the mould-ing process. The pen is put in a mould which gives it grace and strength. The rounding en-ables the pen to hold the requisite ink and to distribute the ink gradually. That little hole which is out near the end of the sit also being t nake the ink run properly and regulates the elasticity of the pen. Up to this time the metal is soft and lead like. To make it brittle and springy it is tempered by being heated to a cherry color and then suddenly plunged into old water. But it is then too brit e temper of the steel must be drawn. The elasticity varies with the color, and each color is obtained by suddenly plunging the pen into cold water. Then follow the siliting, polishing, pointing and finishing, all of which is done by EDOTE WORKERS.

DWARFED TREES - 'Wentworth'': Ever since the World's Fair, when the Japanese government laid out a dwarf isndesape in front of the Japanese building on the Wooded Island, interest in the dwarfed forcet trees produced by Chinese and Japanese gardeners has been growing in this country. In making the dwarf the gardener breaks a branch from a tree. Just below an "eye" on the branch he cuts and removes a ring of bark. Then he sticks the branch in a ball of specially prepared earth. This he crams into a flower pot and keeps it moist enough to start the roots. DWARPED TREES - " Wentworth" - Ever sine start the roots After the roots are well grown, the water supply is lessened. As the branch

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puts out limbs these are clamped with wire bands to produce a rugged and ancient 100k.
The roots are kept down by cutting. Honey 1s meared on the trunks to attract insects, which give it a wormeaten appearance. It often requires twenty years to perfect the dwaring. THE CORK TREE.—"Our loss": The co tree is an evergreen, an oak, about the s'ze of our apple tree, and grown largely in Spain for tree begins to grow another cork skin, and each new one is better than the last; so the older the tree the better the cork. The trees

GEMS OF THOUGHT.

are stripped about every eight years, and so strong does it make them that they often live to

.... The great end of life is not knowledge, but

etion.—Buxley.
....'Pis the peet of love that fairest joys give most unrest.—Keats.
....It is thy duty oftentimes to do what thou

wouldst not; thy duty, toc, to leave undone what thou wouldst do.—Thomas a Kempis. One thought has assumed a new reality in my mind of late as an offshoot of my useless life. When a man can do nothing else, he can add his little rill so the great river of interessory prayer which is always rolling up to the throne of God. The river is made up of such rilis as the ocean is of drops. A praying man can never be a use-

less man.—Austin Pholps.
....Every life is a profession of faith and exercises an inevitable and silent propagands. As for as lies in its hower it tends to transform the universe and humanity into its own image. Thus we have all a cure of souls. Every man is a centre of perpetual radiation, like a luminous body; he is, as it were, a beacon, which entices a ship upon the rocks if it does not guide it into port.—Amiel.

.... No man need huns for his on comes to him. It is not above, it is not below it is not far. . . The neglects of ours in daily, home and homely duties . . . these, the mission so rarely undertaken, constitute our simple, hur an duty,—not to make happy human faces now and then among the children of misery. but to keep happy human faces about us all the time. -J. F. W. Ware.

HISTORICAL.

-The Fanculis were French Huguenots from revocation of the Edict of Names. The name was always pronounced "Funnel" by all old Bostonians, including Edward Sverett, and is so cut on the tombstone in the Granary. Peter Fancuil is best known as the munificent donor of Fancuil Hall to the town of Boston. He was boston at Name Packella many Name was the Many Carlotter at Name Packella many Name was the Many Carlotter at Name Packella many Name was the Many Carlotter at Name Packella many Name Washington at Name Packella many Nam for saledii mais to the town of possess. It was born at New Boshelle, near New York, in 1700, was the wealthiest Bostonian of his day, and after having lived only forty-two years, died

unddenly of dropsy in 1742.

—In Bench and Bar, it is related that, while Webster was Secretary of State, the French minister asked him whether the United States minister asked him whether the United States would recognize the new government of France. The secretary assumed a very solemn tone and attitude, saying, "Why not?" The United States has recognized the Bourbons, the French Espublic, the Directory, the Council of Five Rundred, the First Consul, the Emperor Louis XVIII., Obaries X.," Louis Philippe, the—"
"Esough! Enough!" eried the minister, perfectly satisfied by such a few participality in the contract of t ectly satisfied by such a formidable citation

oneistent precedents.
—At the head of Brattle street lived Samuel Gore, elder brother of Christopher, afterwards Governor of the Commonwealth. Gore was a painter, and was one of those stout-hearted mechanics who furnished the muscle of the Revolution while Adams and Otis supplied the orain. One of the Tea Party of 1773, Gore was one of those who selzed the two brass gun-Hancosk and Adams, from the gun-ouse in Tre-mont street, and conveyed them to the American lines under the very eyes of the British. These two guns are now in Bunker Hill Monument.

SCIENTIFIC.

-The solar orb would appear blue to any pody who should view it outside of this planet

atmosphere.
—According to a recent consular report from Magdeburg, Germany, the production of best of came sugar. This victory of the best over to came is ascribed to the influence of the scient of chemistry in developing the industry of he sugar making. This influence is especially serted in Germany, where more than a thousand chemists are exclusively employed in the SCAN factories. The manufacture of beet sugar in taken a undden start in Spain since she lost

-- While it is found that the glacial flow the region of what is now the Connecticut val was directly southward (as we know by the glac recently denuded of soil, and by trains of b ders), it was castward, or at least east by sources, over the region bordering on Massachuse bay. The geologists find evidence also that I forward edge of the glacier extended some fit or more miles beyond the present coast ! the abiding visible record of the glacier dep tion that went on not far away.

-An age as great as five thousand years has cometimes been ascribed to the giant trees. California. Prot. Charles E. Bessey, of the versity of Nebraska, regards this estimate & very much exaggerated. He says that he once counted with great care the rings of growth of a tree felled in 1868, and which was fully twentyfour to twenty-five feet in diameter, so that its stump served as the floor of a dancing pavillon. The rings numbered 1147, and that number would represent the age of the tree in years.

On the professor Bessey adds that he gravely doubts whether any of the existing trees approach the

POETRY.

FRAGMENTS. with lofty aim, ambition high and purpose grand Into the noble things he thought the dreams he made come true.

A noble thought and noble deed is noble thought with thinking first, with doing next, victory is

on, what is love?" the maiden ories. Looks up, then down with drouping eyes, idered by a shy surprise,

That man is strong wasse head

whole deepest wave of wildest passion rolls, breaks within the limits he has made. He's brave in life, in death he's not afraid.

The dreaming tarcy of a maiden bears, ero, romanor, enight and uncrowned kings leder the daily need for daily life. Becomes a drudge among most common things. My triend is one in whom my soul finds rest,

For without speech my thought can be expressed. And without explanation understood. And met in varying phrase or changing mood.

The shadowy surges are rising, are falling, Like heartthrobs are beating on shores all Are meeting and parting, are crashing and call-

My spirit to come o'er the ocean of Time. The dark mist lies beavy, my soul is aweary.

The shadows are black on that desolate shore, The waves rush in madly, the tide's growing Bend lower, my lover, bend low on the car. MARY PRABODY SAWYER.

GRANDMA'S MISTAKE.

Foor grandma! I do hate to tell her, And yet it does seem very q seer: And I.—wby, I've known it a year! Even Alice begins to look doubtful. And she is so babyleb, too, And mamma siyly laughs at the nonsense,

I did it all up in brown paper, And laid it there just by heriplate She put on her glasses so slowly I shought that I never could wait. But when she had opened the bundle, "My patience!" she said, "how od A dear little box for my knitting,

Now isn's old Santa Claus sweet! " "To think that the funny old fellow Should notice I needed just this. If he should come in here this morning, I think I should give him a kiss!" She never once looked at me,-never. Of course, I had nothing to say; But I was so mortified, truly;

Poor grandma! I do hate to tell her. But some day, of course, she'll find out; And then she will laugh to remember What once she was prezied about. But, as for that beautiful workbox She laid with such care on the stelf, How can she think Santa Claus brought it? I made the thing for her myself.

AUNSETS AT ANNISQUAM. Across the bay full oft the westering suo, In taking his farewells, turns sea and sky To radiant glory, in which softly lie Sand-dunes and shadowy shore, a picture won As 'twere from dream land, all its limning done
In tints from which are oft-times fashione

Bo rare, so full of beauty, that it seems A bit of heaven upon earth begun,
O: yet a vision filehed from tropic lands. Divested of our barsher verities, And dropped all glowing on these northern

To quicken our too cold humanities. To ease for us life's strenuous demands
And soften its too cold realities.
—Ohristian Register.

POVERTY

If four plank walls be mine, and every wind That goes careening through the vasts of sky Makes free with my shrunk casement, and my

Shows but a feeble flame, and the rough floor Has but the dust for carpet, am I poor? Nay, I am very Crossus! that, an For no swart Mede can rob me of the dreams berewith I hang a rapt Madonus there-A face Murillo painted—drape rich folds Of gold-shot damask round you oriel. And heap about me ruge of velvet pile Deft-wrought upon the looms of Kermanshah! Poor! Is he poor who has God's gift of dreams? -Clinton Scollard, in "The New Lippin

RVENING.

I know the night is near at hand, The mists lie low on hill and bay. But I have had the day.

Yes, I have had, dear Lord, the day; When at Thy call I have the night, Brief be the twilight as [pass From light to dark, from dark to light. -Dr. S. Weir Mitchell.

APTERSONG. Through love to light! Oh, wonderful the way ess to the perfect day! From darkness and from sorrow of the night Through love to light! Through light, O God,

Who art the love of love, the eternal of light of -B. W. Gilder.

" Hope on, my soul, for summer days Will surely come again; And winter may be bright with praise, imprisoned safe the harvest lies. Until the showers of spring. Until the sunny summer +kles

Their warmth and music bring." The brotherhood of man, how like the gospe

The thought seems to cheer, to broaden and to The kindly, tender words are radiant with glory. That gently lifts the soul above all narrow

But as we higher climb above the grossly tgre's consummate flower bursts into view

Pragrant with dows of heaven the sisterhood o mes like a new evangel grand and true.

-Adelaide D. Kingeley. with reverent steps the great example

im whose holy work was doing good; thall the wide earth seem our Fathe loving life a pealm of gratitude.

_J. G. Whittier present moment is divinely sent;

bou this hour thy given tack faifil! thou shalt find, though small at first

the work of which thou oft hast dreamed.

comfort one another;

present duty is thy Master's will.

For the way is growing dreary, The feet are often weary. he heart is very sad. There is heavy burden bearing, When it seems that none are caring, And we half forget that ever we were glad.

-Margaret E. Sangster.

The Pink rereins.

There were two or three people in the world who owed us a little money. Macmurray, the publisher, owed me the small balance of a trifling account. My friend Summercales (who is really a notable coloriet) was in treaty with a possible buyer over one of his pictures, and might seem he appeared to range we the 63 There were two or three people in the world, who owed us a little money. Manurray, the publisher, owed me the small belance of a triding account. My friend Summercates (who is really a notable colorist) was in treaty with a possible buyer over one of his pictures, and might soon be expected to repay me the .61 which, after his outsom, he has borrowed to buy the frame. Yvette had written a song to order for an amnitur commoner. All these were pink checks fluttering in the air, Summersale's or, perhaps, £4 and an abject apology.

Lymchuran was the second haiting place we had marked on the reduced ordnance map when we planned that long holiday which was to take in overything lovely and desirable in two or three counties.

We found Lymchurch very cheap and innecessible, and we stayed there. It was there that we had first counted out our money, and found how little there was of it when it was spread out. And at the end of three weeks there was so little left that I kept it in my pocket for fearing my wite should depress herself by counting it. But she knew exactly how much there was.

"O., dear!" she sighed one moraing across the breakfast table, "we ought never to have come for a holiday now. We ought to have been seed of a holiday now. We ought to have been seed of a holiday now. We ought to have been seed of a holiday now. We ought to have been seed of a holiday now. We ought to have been seed of a holiday now. We ought to have some for a holiday now. We ought to have some for a holiday now. We ought to have some for a holiday now. We ought to have some for a holiday now. We ought to have some for a holiday now. We ought to have some for a holiday now. We ought to have some for a holiday now. We ought to have some for a holiday now. We ought to have some for a holiday now. We ought to have some for a holiday now. We ought to have some for a holiday now. We ought to have some for a holiday now. We ought to have some for a holiday now. We ought to have some for a holiday now. We ought to have some for a holiday now

She looked thoughtfully at the bits of bread

and butter on our plates, and the heads and talls of the shrimpe in the slop basin.

"As far as spending money goes, time and space are nothing to us. We spend our money wherever we are. Whether at Naisbapur or Babylon—

you know. And here at least there is no tempta-tion to waste it by paying anything on account, and here we, two can smile at that last quarter's gas bill, which lies besotting itself where the outtered toast has been." She glanced doubtfully at it as it lay there,

pale and greasy. "I suppose there is nothing one can do to earn money here. If we caught shrimps we could but eat them (and it would cost us more than that in the colds we should get). Or we might spear cele in the marshes, and the same destiny would be theirs. I wish publishers paid ready

"Every one wishes that about every one else," I returned. "I expect the butcher wishes...". "He can't wish it more than I do," she inter rupted. "Some people black their faces when they are 'as the seaside, and sing and play, and make heaps of money, and go back first class." "At Lymchurch?"

rupted. "Some people used and play, and they are 'as the seaside, and sing and play, and make heaps of money, and go back first class."

"At Lymchurch?"

"Ko; we ought to have gone to Margata. So tew of them play the mandolin, and I'm sure none of them play the guitar as well as I do."

"Let us take the .mandolin," I said briskly, "and the guitar in the bairs bag. We will walk inland to the little green squares on the tourist inland to the little green squares on the tourist initiand to the little green squares on the tourist initiand to the little green squares on the tourist initiand to the little green squares on the tourist initiand to the little green squares on the tourist initiand to the little green squares on the tourist initiand to the little green squares on the tourist initiand to the little green squares on the tourist initiand to the little green squares on the tourist initiand to the little green squares on the tourist initiand to the little green squares on the tourist initiand to the little green squares on the tourist initiand to the little green squares on the tourist initiant to the little green squares on the tourist initiant to the little green squares on the tourist initiant to the little green squares on the tourist initiant to the little green squares on the tourist initiant to the little green squares on the tourist initiant to the little green squares on the tourist initiant to the little green squares on the tourist initiant to the little green squares on the tourist initiant to for these or corroboration post-tive. We were almost corry that we inquired the reasons for shrouding Mistrees Bridget and Lely, for these reasons for shrouding Mistrees Bridget and Lely, for these reasons for shrouding Mistrees Bridget and Lely, for these reasons for shrouding Mistrees Bridget and Lely, for these reasons for shrouding Mistrees Bridget and Lely, wall.

"Walt a bit," said Jack.

While I waited a bit, beal of th "Let us take the mandolis," I was will walk "and the guitar in the bairs bag. We will walk inland to the little green squares on the tourist map. Those are parks 'where the wealthy nobles and endeavor to cheer them in their 'agricultural depression."

Yestle took the mandolis from the little horse wastle wastle

give us anything, and I believe a J. P. could con vict you for being found with a guitar."

"Stuff" I said, gayly.
"But we'll go; it's our clear duty. If they side bor. don't give us anything we shall have done our part, and I shall wear the mackintosh closk." "Put it on," I said. "It must be a hopelessly incumbered estate that hasn't twopenes to send out by the butier to an artist. Let us go."

And we really did go—then and there.

We walked along the street, hiding the mandoiin; we left the guitar at home, for it was in delicate health. We hid the mandolin till we were past the tall black and white windmill that bounds the village, and then we took the pleas-ant winding march road at a quick march strummed by Yvette. The knot of blue ribbon was beside her neck, and the sun came out a little, though it was a late, sad autumn day.

At times we sat down by the wayside and corrected our way with a map. And so by many long footpaths we drew near to Farringwater Park, and saw it at length before us, a biggeldy-Park, and saw it at ionized before up, a niggesty-piggledy pile of mellow red briet, mixed with gray beams, appearing suddenly as we turned the corner of a row of clims. By the last clim we sat down on the grass at the roadside and read the pages of the old and shabby guidebook that old us how the Tukes had acquired the manor from the Orowa—Edward VI.'s toppling crows—and how James II. slept there on his flight from Lon-Trette-and how the architecture was irregular and picturesque—and how the picture gallery contained three Buberses, a Vandyck and a Bar-

tholomew van der Hellst. my pocker, and we screwed up the Masters. ibink it was not until we had arranged ourportion with lichened slabs and a decaying long clock that had stopped. green seat-that we were distracted and put to led on a tune and song. In our agitation we

the door was flung back. A tall, a very tall, stalwart woman, with a large, tightly shut mouth and iron gray hair. burried out and looked to the sides of the porch and down the walk. We stood uneasily search nds for the joyous abandon of our

instrel class. Our turn came at last. She stood in the attitude of " Tensbun," her very large hands folded elow the large cameo brooch;on her stiff black silk bosom. "Yes, ma'am?" she said with stern

That settled it. Buoyant and careless inder d must be the tuneful wanderer who could have then produced the mandolin, begging to be al-lowed to waken her lighter emotions. Yvette saw it at once—this impossible madner

and hiding the mandolin under her macking she turned saids the barsh llook that followed it to its hiding place toward my he

sociated myself still further from the mandolin by producing a crumpled visiting card, ous fingers had strayed upon in the

ocket of my Norfolk jucket.

The family is not at home," said the woman but she took the card between two muscular fingers, and I could have danced in my agitation when I saw that she was spelling out a penciled morandum on the reverse. "Remember the sepp," it rap, for I recollected too late that I at card in my pocket because we were to pass the Blue Peter Inn, where the bot ales were kept. Then she read my name. Before she ended her study I said, as a desperate man

"You have some highly interesting works of What have the family got here, sir?" she said with respectful ferocity.
"The pictures," I said,"the—the Bartholomev

"Ah!" she returned, dryly, "them, is it?

Well, come in and see them, sir."

We wiped our book ostentationaly and meekly canut fibre mat. She called me "sir,"

string, which twanged noisily as we stepped on The ball was almost bare, stripped of all but a table and the coccanut mat. One loud note of dree

color, quite out of key with the sombre space, catty doom.

Said she: "My theory is that the old family trait in the school of, say, the Royal Academy of butler is kept chained up by that woman while

The house struck chill to us as we walked reaking through its mass of ways, Yvette nes ling against me, and whispering that we would have a fire in the sitting room if ever we went home again. It was abequited old house. It have arrived at far distant Farringwater. Peninght have been, that is, it only the cheerful liceman Kelly, with whom I had often shared hissed in the great fireplaces. I know we should sleeves on the seafront, had put on the official out!"

Wife, and the still doubting maniae, Mrs. Bulli-more.

Give that pink cat some milk and things."

he should a cat from runnin' away if you don't? Blow it out!" it me, and whispering that we would based in the great are places. In the bone we used to dream of, and furnish out with beautiful things made of imaginings. But no one lived there. The rooms were only places where people had died, behind drawn curtains, and that a long while disconnected assume in his relations with the instructed of imaginings. But no one lived there is no one lived there are people had died, behind drawn curtains, and that a long while disconnected sentences sketched in luminous but disconnected sentences sketched are the respectful attitude which the instructed in my lap.

"The picture gallery?" announced the big, I listened to big artiess talk which mingled yoman, turning on us again as we entered it, with the babble of Yvette, who was explaining

wouldn't wish me to. The gracies are the shamelessest. In Sir George's time, Lord Byron came to look at those gracies, and you must have read what he was. Come, sir."

We stood in amazement while she moved on to

the next picture. She would not abate a word of the next picture. She would not abate a word of her ancient duty. "Gobyon Take, Esq. jur.3—full—suit—of—harmer—done—by—Holbing—and—attributed—to—him—builder—of—the—old—

" No, ma'am," was the decisive answer. " He was a persecutor of the Wesleyans. If not, I ask you—why the harmer?"

Jou-way the narmer?"

I remember little more that the grim woman said, but we halted before each picture, and the history of each picture was summarized in bewildering fachion. One acceptor was denied us

"We'll go now," she said, "but they won't brasure in her stough a delived a ground an embedding on the said, "but they won't brasure in her stough and Treath and The door clanged, and Treath, seizing my hand with the one unoccupied with her mackintoen and mandolin, made me run down the path be-

"Come away from that hateful house. Ugh! That woman would starve canaries! How can any one live there who wasn't an extinct bar We ran through the garden, whose features

"Bull" said Troite.

And run we did, pursued from that weird bouse by its demon, a gaunt, long-haired, pink

were threepenny bits and the three halfpennies pitched us from the top of a four in hand."

strings of the mandolin. Yvette went first, and It had rained a little, and we drew up our chairs to the first fire of the year under the little crimney piece, with the two shell houses and the

pen shame by the thought that we had not set- Yvette roused herself from the comfortable chair gook to fasten it. Her fingers were touching the blind cord when the bottom of the blind was pushed back suddenly, and Yvette tumped back with a little cry. It was the demon of Farring-water, the huge pink cat, who, putting his torefeet carefully together on the ledge, leaped thence to the shelter of the tablecloth, from which a minute later he deliberately emerged h himself on the rug, with loud purring

toat invited familiarity. We are hospitable people—my wife and I—and we found ourselves kneeling beside the demon, uttering solicitous "poo poos" or "pussys," and prefering milk and hard roe, pareel of that with which our last herring had been delicately fur

"I believe he's dyed," said Yvette; "I'm certain he ir, he comes off on my handkerehlef now he's a little damp. Toat woman must be very nattermad. And what on earth has the pussy Persian tied round its neck? "

A little cocked hat note. A soaked leaf from a metallic notebook. We untied the piece of twine it was strung to, flattening it carefully, and this is what we read, knocking our heads together in our new excitement:

iogether in our new excitements:

"If you get this bring the police and look her up. There will be a reward if you like, but look

" Her ' must be the housekeeper demon," said Yvette, devouring the sodden pencil legend, "un-less it means her familiar the est. And who is it she has looked up? Do you think it is the persecuting ancestor appeals under 'The Morning Post'?" ling from durance

" It's too weak-this little handwriting." "And he's modern enough to know about the police," said Yvette, " and look how he spells him. There's only one '1' in police, isn't there?"
"We have no chance," I said, "of arriving at
a consensus of the opinion of the force, for there is only one of him in Lymchurch, and he's P. O. Kelly, who is staying on leave with his mother, the widow. I admit that one 'l' is a starvelin

"We can't go tonight," said Yvette, decidedly; on a commutatore man. One dation me "sir,"
but I felt that "area sneak" was what she
meant the title to convey to me. It came home
to me especially when Yvette's umbrella got
mixed under the mackintosh with a mandolin
mon't walk there again."

Yvette was biting her thumb and gazing at the pink eat, who was sleeping on his well warmed side, replete with milk, purring mildly as in his dreams he followed droves of purple mice to a

she bloats on his board was "It may be," I answered, "but O, Yvette, the eart. Sir Oreve ear stood up and waved that an adventure for two shillings!" what an adventure for two shillings!

a different from me, 'e-riy dropping the distance of a sectaring excess over that mandoin. It was a low socied, iquare to m of an author to Kelly's counts Jim, who regreat size, with dark shadowy corners, lit by three long narrow windows with square panes; three in a row.

"But," I gasped, "don't those papers some off?"

"Ro," she replied, firmly, "they're gummed on. It don't hurt them."

"But can't we see them?" I said. "Are they always..."

"Yes, they're always," she auswered firmly, "Yes, they're always..."

"You wouldn't like this lady you're brought here to see a picture like Rubens; I'm sure you wouldn't wish me to. The gracies are the shamelesset. In Sit Generally the can be can asked to the first here or the first they remained the corner, we saw no one left in the portico, and I became for the first there to see a picture like Rubens; I'm sure you wouldn't wish me to. The gracies are the shamelesset. In Sit Generally the can be can asked to the way, she's coming."

We slipped round the corner of the portico jus' before the door opened. We heard a short parleying between Everte's voice and the deep base-of the first housekeeper, and then the door shut, suddenly. Peeping round the corner of the portico jus' before the door opened. We heard a short parleying between Everte's voice and the deep base-of the first housekeeper, and then the door shut, suddenly. Peeping round the corner, we saw no one left in the portico, and I became for the first housekeeper, and then the door shut, suddenly. Peeping round the corner, we saw no one left in the portico, and I became for the first housekeeper, and then the door shut, suddenly. Peeping round the corner, we saw no one left in the portico, and I became for the first housekeeper. "There's where the cat escaped," I said to

Jack, pointing upward toward the gutter.

He screwed up his eyes, staring at the place,
"At," he murmured, "that's it, is it?" and
he spat on his hands thoughtfully, and meas-

he spat on his hands thoughtfully, and measured the wall with his eye.

I'm not a man of action, so I followed him obediently to the inner courtyard, which he suggested we should visit. There he disappeared under a straw loft and emerged with a long ladder, which we carried away between us without any surface indication of disapproval from a stone deaf and venerable hind who was sunning himself seated on the shaft of a long disused eart. I felt that he must be the husband of the woman we had seen in the yard on our last visit. We carried it back, I say, and, acting under Jack's direction and with Jack's rather grudg-

"Come on to the house," he cried, excitedly; ' I've spoken with him-Lord-Lord We turned the corner again just as the do

we followed her down the passage at the double. In the picture gallery the housekeeper, trem-bling with rage, stood before an open door in the Wall like a black slik lioness guarding the entrance to her cavernous private life.

"It's a secret door," whispered Yvetta. "I found the spring because that knob of the carv

we ran through the garden, whose features were those of the sluggard's—here burned and waste with the summer heat—here rank and lush and tangled. At the corner of the elmgrove we turned to look at the house.

"Look!" shricked Tvette, "on the roof—beside those red tilles, what's that?"

From some recess in midforest of chimneys, something furry and pink stole out, and, poising for a moment on a gutter edge, slithered down by a gutter pipe and scampered toward us.

"Bun!" said Tvette.

"It's a secret door," whispered Yvette. "If's a secret door," whispered Yvette. "It's a secret door," and shin, and touched it but.—"

P. O. Kelly was facing her like a man, though was proceen with the unfounded but politic statement that I was a magistrate. For a constable ment that I was a magistrate. For a constable with the unfounded but politic statement that I was a magistrate. For a constable ment that I was a magistrate. For a constable with the unfounded but politic statement that I was a magistrate. For a constable with the unfounded but politic statement that I was a magistrate. For a constable with the unfounded but politic statement that I was a magistrate. For a constable with the unfounded but politic statement that I was a magistrate. For a constable with the unfounded but politic statement that I was a magistrate. For a constable with the unfounded but politic statement that I was a magistrate. For a constable with the unfound "He," said she, recognizing me at once, " the he aren't. He's a stroller."

cat.

We left it behind when we reached the road.
We did not play any more that day, but came home footsore.

III.

"About this time," said Yvetts, "if we had only worked like good gleemen we should have spread a newspaper over the table, and poured there a whole sack of sticky brown pennies and wera threepenny bits and the "torn and the standard play its and the "torn pennies and play its and the "torn pennies and "torn pennies" the "torn pennies and "torn pennies" the "torn pennies and "torn pennies" the "torn pennies" the "torn pennies" the "torn pennies as a stroller."

And at that moment Jack, who had lurked behind me, sprang under her arm and dashed up the little staircase behind the panied or. With a goitive roar of anger, the woman made as though the strong the panied or. With a goitive roar of anger, the woman made as though the panied t

and I crept after Jack up the stair, which ended in a little lobby an i a few fast quare with a door

minute he merely blinked in an embarrassed

" May I atk?" I began. "I'm Sir Orever@ur Tuke," he said; "have

He blinked at Yvette, and at once began slapping his sleeves and trousers knees, and running his dingy singers through his cobwebby hair. My old nurse would have sketched his condition crocked with figff and flock and fige ": she

would have been quite right. " What on earth?" we said. Down below we heard P. C. Kelly summarizing the English constitution at great length to that erstwhile mysteriarch, Mrs. Bullimore. "She had never seen me, you know," said the baronet rapidly, " not before I came back—been

away more's twenty years-been here about a "What on earth?" we were saying again. "Come home at last," he said. "Brokin' in Johannesburg last thing—'lore that, brokin' in New Orleans. Took me into the hall, she did that's my pitcher, don't y' know, in the ball Said, 'You aren't a bit like it.' I never was like

that, though my poor mother thought I was then. Said I was a swindler, and she expected Sir Creveco ar home every minute." "What did she do?' was asked.
"This is the hiding hole,—we used to call it Said I could wait till Sir Crever cour came home sharp. You'll hear me shout if you make row meat chopper, hanging by a string to the wall of the lobby. "Took it in her fiet every meat she brought."

"" Her' must be the housekseper demon." said eat came with her. She's mad as a March har--starves the cat. When I heard your voice yesterday I wrote note and tied it on, then I pinehed pusey's tall, and let her out of window.

There was an interesting scene in the picture gallery. The housekeeper is as mad as a hatter

Thought you couldn't help noticing her. I say

amezement she is to remain at her post. "She'll keep any other chaps out, after all," said the head of the Tukes, who appears to be a

man of singularly equable and forgiving tempe " Yes, out or in," said Tvette

He has given Jack and the P. C. 30 shilling each, and he gave me permission to sponge the newspaper off the Holbein. He stood chuckling at the picture gallery while I did so, and on my expressing admiration at the result, he pressed his angestor, Gobyon, on my accepta

I took it after all, you know. He is a grateful man. "I'm bringing out so gold mines," he said; " come up to town and be likely." We all left the hall together the same day, in

The cart joited and Sir Orevectour sat heavily I am going to be a director and sit on a board

HOME DRESSMAKING.



37II Woman's Collarette.

The collarette that can be worn over the jacket or blouse when Jack Frost is minded to do his worst, is a comfort and almost a necessity in this changeable climate. The design illustrated is eminently practical and simple, at the same time that it is in the latest style. As shown it is of lamb with fox, but countiess combinations can be substituted, and the design will be found admirable for remodeling fur coats and wrange that are showing signs of wear. Velvet. wraps that are showing signs of wear. Velvet, seal, plush and Persian lamb cloth are appropriate, with collar and border of any fur preferred; all seal is used, all mint, lamb, astrakan or lamb cloth. The long stole ends are smart and add to the warmth, but can be omitted and the collaratic made round, if desired. to made round, if desired.

The cape and collar are in one, cut in six sections, the curving seams of which cause it to fit snugly to the throat. The border and stoles are separate and joined at the edge, and the entire collarette is lined with silk.

To cut this collegate for a woman of mediu one yard 50 inches wide, will be required. The pattern, No. 3711, is out in sizes for a 31 84, 86, 88 and 40-inch bust me



3710 Blouse with Aiglon Stock.

32 to 40 in. bust. The foundation for the blouse is a fitted lining that should be well boned, but the waist proper includes shoulder and under-arm seams only Both lining and outside material close at the "And somewhere under thickest pennies." I said, "would be blinking a half sovereign, coming upon us as golden surprise, and making us soo with delight."

"At present we have spent two shillings," and troped and out stepped a little man in a fixed coat, covered with cobweb, his hair scanty sleeves are cut with broad upper and narrow under portions, and are finished with circular cuffs that five becomingly over the hands. The Aigion stock includes the plain portion that fits the throat, the flaring sides and the tie.

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHEAR, Boston, Mass. MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHNAN, Boston, Mass. and is finished separately from the wais you got her locked up—Mrs. Bullimore, I If desired, the plain portion only can be mean?" trasting color and worn with various wa'sts. Black and white, white and gold, and many other combinations are worn, and as the

To cut this blouse for a woman of medium size to out this picture for a woman of mide, or 24 the moon, sheds his mild and benignant rays on yards 32 inches wide, with ¼ yard of bias vel and illuminates the world." Our American

The pattern, No. 3710, is cut in sizes for a 32, of old, commanded the moon and sun to stand 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.



No coat yet devised suits the small boy more perfectly than the box model with coachin capes. The smart design illustrated comb capes. The smart design illustrated combines sless nee with simplicity and is adapted to cloth, volvet and cordurcy, all of which materials are in vogue. As shown, however, it is made of beaver broadcloth in hunters' green, and it is finished with tailor stitching and lined throughout with tailor stitching and lined throughout with tailor stitching and lined throughout with tailor stitching else mothers include the slik lining, even if economy must be practised in other ways, as nothing else allows the coat to be slipped on and off with case.

To cut this coat for a boy of 4 years of age 5 yards of material 31 inches wide, 3% yards 27 inches wide, or 1% yards 60 inches wide, will be required.

required. The pattern No. 2878 is out in sizes for boys of 2, 4, 6 and 8 years of age.



3715 Double Breasted Eton 3? to 40 in . bust.

The Eton jacket in its many forms is the un doubted favorite of the hour. The stylish model liustrated has many advantages and includes the latest features, while withal it is simple in the extreme. As shown it is worn open with the fronts rolled back to form pointed revers, and the Kaiser collar opens at the throat, but when desired it can be buttoned up close, as shown in the sketch, and made to mean as shown in the sketch, and made to mean genuine warmth. The model is made from black cheviot with self-faced revers, and collar finished on the inside with reliver and rows of narrow gold braid, and is closed by means of handsome smoked pearl buttons; but black velvet, meiton and beaver in brown and tan, dark blue and red are all correct for the separate wrap, and the various suiting materials are used when the jacket matches the skirt.

To ant this lacket for a woman of medium

To cut this jacket for a woman of medium size 4 yards of material 21 inches wide, 2 yards 44 inches wide, or 146 yard 50 inches wide, will be required. The pattern, No. 3715, is cut in sizes for a 33, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.

HOME DRESSMAKING. SPECIAL PATTERNS-For pattern, Illustrated on this pa ge. send 10 ec

-- Franklin's colebrated toast at Versailles will not lose by repetition. At the e stock itself is an up-to-date feature it can be toast from each was called for. The British made to do the double duty of fluishing the minister began with, "George III., who, like the sun in its meridian, spreads a lustre throughou and enlightens the world." The French amvet and 14 yard of silk for flaring portion of Franklin theu gave, "George Washington, of stock and ste, will be required.

Franklin theu gave, "George Washington, of mander of the American armies, who, like Jos

SLEEPLESSNESS

still, and they obeyed him."

HOW TO CURE IT.

In the first place don't use opiates or sedatives except when absolutely necessary. They do not reach the cause of the trouble. It is easy for those using them to acquire

the deadly drug habit which results in human slavery. To cure yourself of sleeplessness, find out the CAUSE of your wakefulness. If you have been overtaxing your nervous system in an unreasonable way, quit the practice at once. Take as much outdoor exercise as you can, especially if your occupation is sedentary. If you haven't time or opportunity for this, exercise for a few moments night and morning in your bedroom. Use judgment about what you eat and how much you eat. Look carefully after your digestion. If your food isn't properly digested how can you expect your body to be healthy? Poor digestion means a lack of bodily nourishment and consequent weakness. Ripans Tabules help the stomach to thoroughly digest the food and to assimilate the good it contains. They cleanse and enrich the blood and make it move quickly. They make the bodily tissues firm and strong. They make anybody eat well, sleep well, work well, think well. With a

good digestion there is little trouble in sleeping. R·I·P·A·N·S

10 for 5 cents:

At all Drug Stores.

THE HORSE.

Reminiscences of Albany, W. Y. A man may have passed through the most celebrated college in the world, and carried off the highest honors. He may owned by Erastus Corning and campaigned

long months with the old feliow with the Michigan Central as conductor. glistening soythe, and they tell him that the bell is ringing to give him the word "go" in the last heat that he is to run in this race of life, it has a tendency to make the man look around, and see what kind of shape he is in to go that last heat. Like the old fellow down in Ark-cap-saw when they asked him if he wouldn't like to repent and go to

After the word "go" is given and you get around the first turn in that last heat, though he didn't know whether he was " a right to the road. foot or on horseback." At least it was my feelings after the siege was over.

life is a tragedy. The last scene is the air brakes, no pop valves or safety valves, corpse, the shroud, the ceffin, and the cur still we used to "let her go Gallagher" and tain drops over the grave. All beyond is "get there Eit." Old pasteboard tickets Faith is a good thing to tie to.

Sublime is the faith of the weary soul, In pain and sorrow cherished; Sublime 1- the spirit of faith that lives; When earthly hopes have perished.

When I went to the posteffice after an absence of over three months, the lady delivery elerk, who has always kindly treated me, held up both hands and exclaimed, "Why, good Lord, you look as though you had been run through a threshing nachine !" "You are mistaken," rejoined I, "I haven's been near a thrasher, but I've been under a pile driver." "Well, I'm mighty gled to see you again, anyway. I've saved all your papers, and have had them all nicely tucked a way for you. I they are," and she kindly gave me all my back numbers of the papers. It is retreshing, after being isolated from the world, as it were, to read up and see what has been going on while you have been in darkness. So wags the world along. I see your correspondent "G. B. R." of

Albany, in his article Dec. 18, is anxious for us to drift over the line into the capital of the Empire State, and give some reminiscences of olden times and men and horses that used to go the road between Albany and Troy. Now I should judge from the remarks of "G. B. R ," and from the names he gives of some of the old timers that used to spin around the old Datch town and make things lively, that "G. B. R" himself can give me cards and spades in a game of reminiscences and recollections of Albany and Troy, and I would suggest that he just start in and relate a few stories on the subject and live over again those old times we enjoyed so many years ago. It makes the old heart young again.

It is pleasant at times to uncover Memory's golden urn, and dwell upon the relies of times and hours passed so many years ago. Indeed, when I read over the names that "G. B. R" mentions, it throws my hot race at Providence the week before thoughts backward many years, and the Mac had won that race, and when they thoughts backward many years, and sad had won that race, and when sady heart is sad and the ellent tear trickles down the cheek when we think of the tongues that spoke at those, our well remembered sittings; those voices are silent Ragle was owned by Hiram Woodruff and ance. He proposes to keep the old piace as it made to be kent in its palmy days and win back. salled away, whither we know not, but let mare up in the first heat, which Mae won in its former popularity.

us hope to a land of shining rest, where 2.31. In the second heat Suffolk came up

Yes, I knew some of the old timers spoken of by"G B. R." and knew them well. I have smiled at Gill Crane's halfway house many a time, and at Noyes' Empire house have his distance, which he accomplished. seen a cock fight, a dog fight and a rat balt all going on at the same time. You paid your money and you took your choice. Everything went when the bell rang. And we have been over the road from Albany to Troy and returned many times, stopping on the road several times to water our horses or ourselves, and generally found some old standby to swap snappy stories with-In olden days Alban y used to be a lively

town for sport. It was at Albany, Septem

ber, 1844, that Lady Suffolk, the old gray mare, made her first record of 2 261 to sad dle, beating the pacer Gov. Dorr. I am not sure, but I think Gill Crane rode Gov. Dorr in that race. Gill was a fine rider and a good horseman. The race at Albany Sep tember, 1844, was first made between Lady Suffolk and Fanny Elisier, a pacer. It was a match for \$500. Fanny got cast in her stall the night before the race, and was injured. To keep the gate money and erowd Gov. Dorr was substituted for Fanny. Suffolk won the first heat in 2.44, and distanced the horse the next heat in 2.26]. They both went to saddle. That race was reported in the horse papers for years as a many a younger horse looked at him aghast, harness race. And we today a the old plates of Suffolk hanging up, stating Suffolk's record as 2.26t to harness and 2.26 to saddle. Her harness record is 2.29}, made in a race with Moscow over the Beacon Course, N. J., October 1845. Suffolk won the second heat in 2 29k, and Moscow won the Grand Circuit. Mr. Washburn pu

was trotted from Albany to Whitesboro. 100 miles, in the spring of 1856. Dalton's horse won by a few minutes. In June, 1857, the same horse trotted a match race of 20 miles for \$1000 over the Empire course. That course was owned by William P. Paff at that time. It was the only race ourse owned and ran by any one private individual in this country. We used to go over a long, floating bridge to reach it.

The 20 mile race was a corker. Bushels of money were bet on it. Dalton drove his own horse. Andrew was a dead game sport, a keen, tharp man. He lived in Springfield, Mass, a number of years. I knew him well. Dalton trailed the other horse during the race, until they went into the backstretch of the 19.h mile, when he passed the Sheehan horse and led to the homestretch in the last mile. There Taylor ran his horse by Dalton and went in five or six lengths shead. But there were judge in the stand that wouldn't stand any monkey work. They were Lige Simmons, Gill Crane and C. Dexter. They gave

Dalton the ress. The itime was, I think, one hour 12 minutes.

A lot of chaff was kicked up about the decision, but it was all froth, and the kick-

ers had to blow off their own froth. Albany carried off the highest honors. He may have traveled over every foot of land and sea in the world, may have learned all else that this world can teach him. Yet if he has not passed through a siege of danger ous, lingering, painful illness, among strangers, his education is neglected. He has not been through 'the mill."

When a man has a hard tussle for three long months with the old fellow with the Michigan Central as conductor.

The Michigan Central road put on a passenger train called the Lightning Express from Detroit to Chicago; the first ruo was started May 1,1854. It was the first fast train passenger that ran into Chicago. John Corning started with the first run as conductor from Chicago, and I took the run as heaven, "Weli, yes," said the old chap.
16 passenger coaches loaded down to the
"I'd like to go, first rate, but I ain't got
good clothes."

Conductor trum Design.

Conductor conductor from Detroit. I left Detroit wish hours 45 minutes to make the run of 285 miles. Those were days when railroading they ring the recall bell and bring you back was in a crude state. The conductor had to the stand and tell you that the race is no telegraph to keep him along; if he got 20 posiponed. That makes a fellow feel as minutes behind his card time he lost the

It was \$100 to a shuck collar that I could And now the question arises in my mind, just fooled the whole gang. I met Corning whether this life is worth living, anyway, at Kalamaz so, half way, on the dot, and Some think this world is a good thing. To made the run into Chicago on time to the me it is a hard problem to solve. They say the good die first, and those whose hearts roading. The locomotives all burned wood. are as dry as the summer's dust burn to the The throttle and the three-gauge cocks were socket. It is my firm conviction that this all the engineer had to look out for. No en, except, perhaps, to the eye of faith. were sold over a hundred times; the conductors didn's know what a punch war.

In those days the conductors were gener ally pretty well beeled. If the superinten dent got a little short of ready money he would go to the conductor, who was always glad to help him out, and if the superin tendent of directors wanted a good ride mare's voins that one knows of. A. E. Cowee they would often borrow a horse of some of was out belind Baker, and Friday afternoon he the conductors, all of whom had a trotter or two. The conductors' horses were mostly aftern bred the same way. They were bred by Specie and Currency, out of the Michigan Central Ratiroad.

Those were great old days of railroading. I could spin off some reminiscences of those | Peter is now in the sere and yellow leaf, but he I could spin off some reminiscences of succeeded in beating Tameriain. Fred Lapham days that would be very amusing. John corning left the Michigan Central road in 1889 when 1888; he went to California, and in 1879 when he died he was assistant superintendent of many bothests and being palled for second mozey Feter had to be retired. Under Mr. the Central Pacific road. He was a good Brunell's kind treatment is valiroad man. Cassady (Larkin) was one of back to his old time speed. the old Albany guard. Larkin was corre spondent for the Spirit of the Times for years. He also leased the old Buck Eye track, Cincinnati, O., for a while. He was a gentleman and a scholar and a good horseman either trotting or running. I have had many a chat with him in Cincin nati. New Orleans and other places.

the brown gelding Mac a great many races. Mac was owned by John McArdle of Saturday, but Friday appeared behind Major Albany. He was sired by Morgan Post Wonder. Boy, his dam by Bush Messenger. He was raised in Maine. His record was 2.28 to harness, 2.27 to saddle. He made Lady Suffolk trot some of the hottest races of her life, and he beat her in a number of them. Their racelat Cambridge (Mass.) fin June, 1849, when Lady Suffolk made her saddle record, I witnessed, and shall never forget

Mac. Suffolk and Gray Regie had had adieus and farewells are a sound unknown. boiling. Bryant rammed the spurs into the mare's sides and sent her from wire to wire. His game was to distance Mac and Eagle. but Gill Crane just rode his horse to save

> Suffolk trotted the mile in 2.26. That cooked her goose; it oumped her out. Mac went at her the third heat, and beat her in 2.27, and the fourth heat in 2.29. A big row was kicked up. They were going to throw Dave Bryant into the river for mis- and he won. races after that with Suffolk, Jack Rossiter, Zack Taylor, Boston Girl, Tacony and Know Nothing (Lancet). Most of them were saddle races, and Gill Crane rode him in most of them. John McArdle, who owned him, went to Chicago in 1858 and kept a first-class sporting house on Dearborn street. I knew him well.

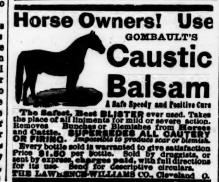
GEORGE P. FLOYD.

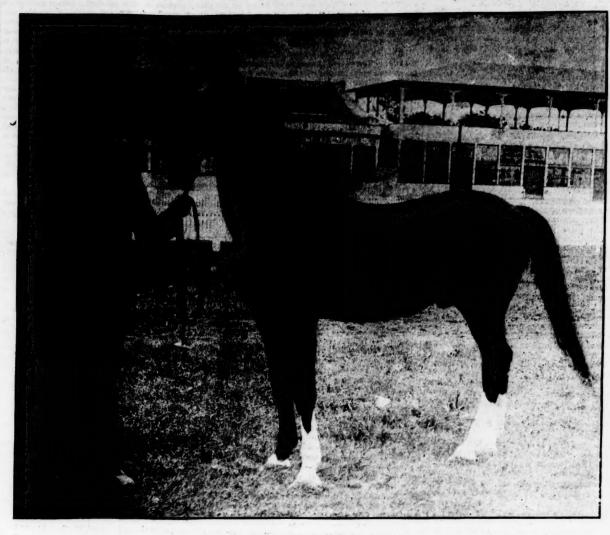
Worcester Notes.

At last we have sleighing on the boulevard but it was not one of those reliable snowstorm that come to stay, so accordingly by this time it is pretty well worn down. Baturday afternoon the boulevard was sovered with speeders. Much to the surprise of many the old hero of 17 summers, Prince A. (2.1944), was the boss of the road, beating a number of side wheel The popular young reineman John E. Washburn, son of J. H. Washburn, held the reine over Prince A. The grand old gelding was in rare form Saturday, and he raced without a check, and with only a pair of kees boots on.

Years ago Prince A. was prominent on the track and was best on the half-mile rings and in the third heat in 2 30. Suffolk won the race.

Albany had some good horses in her day, and many a hot race was trotted there. The long-distance race between Andrew Dalton's Meeting, held at Mystic Park, late in September long-distance race between Andrew Dalton's chestnut gelding Broker and Taylor's gelding Doctor, known as the Sheehan Horse. In the third and fastest heat of the race. He was superbly driven by John Kervick and pulled off second money. Prince A. was raced a little after the above named race, but his cam-O. B. Wood sat behind Yukon, but souldn't beat Prince A. Capt. Frank L. Allen's Poca-hontas was quite fast, but just where the captain gets the name Pocahontas is not quite plain, as





THE MAINE BRED STALLION WALKER MORRILL, SIRE OF LAMP GIRL 109 ETC.

there is none of old "Poky's" blood in his drove Tom H. Baker was unfortun oon, as he out his quarter, and had to be

Dr. F. H. Kendrick was out with Orlando and later with a brown colt named Tameriain. A. B. Brunell appeared behind Peter Turney (2.11%), hitched to a road cart with hub runners. some years ago brought him from the West, and he then had a future before him, but on account gle in the 2.10 or better.

The old horse Red Bird, formerly owned by Dr. O.in of Southbridge, but now the property of Mr. Bussell of Worcester, want down the 'vard at a fast pace and then disappeared. Michael J. Henry proudly held the ribbone over Correct, while Walter Warren, our Walter, drove up from the city on the hills the ciminu tive little pacer Baby Strathmore.
Smiling John Kervick appeared behind Connic

He had to carry about five pounds to make his weight to ride (145 pounds). He rode the brown gelding Mac a great a son of Hamilin's Almont. Richard J. Healy enjuyed the fun behind his beautiful par of matched road horses. E. S. Pierce was not out The sleighing carpival has just commenced

My friend Jake Lincoln, the well known an from Milibury, was out with his trotter Ocete (3.21½), by Dexter Prince. What Doctor Jake don't know about a trotter isn't worth knowing, and he always has a good one. Ocete commenced his season last year and did pretty well, and he will probably be seen in the Grand Circuit this coming season. Just why Dave Powers of Milibury wasn't on the boulevard last week does not transpire, but this week will

forever; they have slipped their anchor and ridden by Bill Woodruff. Bryant laid his used to be kept in its palmy days and win back

There has been some talk of having racing or the ice at Lake Quinsigamond, but nothing definite has been done in regard to it. Twenty-five years ago there was trotting galore there, and Harry Bradley brought up that coal black stali-ion Black Welnut and defeated all comers, and Warren Mandell drove Trifle. Those were grand old days, but the present age does not

seem to revive them.

The first trotting on the ice that "Old Sport" can remember was 50 years ago, when the roan horse Tom the Diver beat old Waterlee. Tom was driven by George Wessoo, then a young man.

managing the race. Mac trotted many My friend, E. S. Pierce, has just issued a neat calendar. On one side of the card is a picture of Uncle Tom and Major Wonder, owned and driven by E. S. Pierce, and on the other side is a picture of a pair of sonr, owned but not driven by E. S. Pierce. At the top are the words, " These two pair beat three of a kind." Knowing the horees and the boys, they being neighbors of mine, "Old Sport" would say that four aces wouldn't have any business with them.

The trustees of the Worcester Agricultural locality met and appointed a commissee of nine to consider the feasibility of holding a fair next Tary probably will decide not to. The future of the society doesn't lock very bright. As they started in with \$118,000, and, after paying for a swamp hole that couldn't be sold for anything like the pri e they gave for it, they have but \$45,000 left and have not got a cattle shed erected, it shows poor judgment some-where. There are those who think the socie y should have taken up with H. F. Big low's offer, but it is too late now. It is predicted that it will take just five years to spend the remaining \$45,000, if things go on as they have been going.
Yours, "OLD SPORT."

Providence Notes.

As I stated some time age, this city would be very much in the swim when it comes to a Grand Circuit meeting. You will remember I wrote you that the Narragansett Park Track Asset a would give a \$10,000 stake for trotters, and emplating a like stake for the side wheelers. Well, President Perkins has an-nounced through his secretary, W. W. Dexter,

that both stakes will be given.

The local association which has been in the game but two years is a hustling organization.

Two years ago the first Grand Oircuit meeting to be given in this city in quite a number of years was held and its success warranted the meeting of last year, which was as good as any along the line. During the past year the increase in light harness racing in this section has increased rapidly, and last fall, when it was announced that a fall meeting would not be given, there was a

Last year six \$2000 stakes were given. Thi year there will be six early-closing events. The big stake for trotters will be for the 2.14 class, big stake for trotters will be for the 2.14 class, and will be entitled the Roger Williams stake named after the founder of this city. Mr. Dezher work over the list very carefully before deciding what class to give, and finally settled uponihe 2.14, as he believe it will bring together the crack trotters of the country and provide a better race than if the class was opened to green horser. Unless I am mistaken there are about 30 trotters if not more eligible so this class which will step down in 2.10 if not better. What we want is racing, and I shipk the class will give the public a good event. Last season a 2.12 tot, \$2000; 2.25 pae', \$2000. "STAOLLER."

Weak the says is in because we have not a provide a better race than if the class will give classical. Roger Williams, 2.14 trot, \$10,000; the public a good event. Last season a 2.12 trot was given but the \$10,000 stake will take place.

Wester pad date the snow weak up to Thursday it was warm and the snow weak in the snow on the fight fail of snow ensued Friday and moited. A light fail of snow ensued Friday and moited. A light fail of snow ensued Friday and moited. A light fail of snow ensued Friday and moited. A light fail of snow ensued Friday and moited. A light fail of snow ensued Friday and the snow weak up to be given to eason the first will constant the snow of the first will be for the snow have not a provide a better race than if the class will prove weak. He says is in because we have not a lit is easy to apply, and a trial will prove that it will cure when all others fail.

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Bold by Dealers Generally.

Solver, \$2000; 2.25 pae', \$2000. "STAOLLER."

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The pacing stake will be given by the Park Brew Company of this city, and will be called th Park Brow Stake. The class is 2.10, and in selecting this class Mr. Dexter says that it will bring the fast side wheelers together. It is the first big pacing stake to be given; slibough I understand that Beadville will increase its 3.25 pace to \$10,000, but that association must take second piace, because our stake was practically announced two months ago. I went over the list of pacers' eligible to the class and find that there were nearly 30 pacers which are barred from the and consequently will have to strug-

The other four stakes consist of the Woodlake 8.30 trot and Bhode Island 3.80 trot. The pacing stakes are the Newport 2.14 pace and a 2.25 pace. The stakes will close in April. Mr. Dexter will attend the meeting of the stewards at Detroit and will undoubtedly get the dates be desires, for with our big list of stakes it is not likely that some small association will be given a preference. The track will be opened early in the spring and all that can be done to make it fast will be accomplished. The stalls are now nearly completed. As soon as the weather permits the work on repairing the grounds will begin. It is very likely that a spring meeting will be given, and I think that one would please

The pext matter of interest among local circle is the quarterly meeting and banquet of the Providence Driving Association. The event is set down for Thursday, Feb. 14, and the committee, which has been sleeping, has waked up and is getting down to work. A good supper is prom ised by that body and efforts are being made to obtain some out of town speakers. It will be a good thing for it has been rather quiet of late.

Monday last we had our first real speeding on the snow, or rather ice. We had a little on Sunday but nothing was doing. On Monday the boys congregated on our speedway, Reservoir avenue, and for a couple of hours there was a little fup. The ice was not quite thick enough, as the caller would attike through and it surely find him out there.

Mine host Cotter, the new landlord of the Tourelotte House in Milibury, had a grand would not take any chances.

Itself in . The ice was not quite since ended and it was considerable harvest of sait is annually obtained in August, when the fleres summer heat dries up the water. Mr. C. Bellew would not take any chances.

> was Fred Horton, president of the Auction Pitch Club. That organization has been rather quiet of late, and doubtless will not hold any regular sessions until the racing season opens.

Bred had Lamont (2.19) hooked to a speeding sleigh and the black stallion was stepping along water of rains from the slopes of the basin into in good shape. Several of the lesser lights the sea. tackled Fred, but were obliged to study the name plate on Fred's sieigh. Tobias Burke was on deck with his colt Minnie L. Wilkes (2.2014). It was the first time Mr. Burke tried out the coit on the snow, but the daughter of Minnie L. took to the footing in great style. Minnie L. Wilkes got her mark at Saugus during the early part of last summer, winning the race. Lamont and Minnie L. Wilkes had one or two brushes and the honors were about even, although the col ecording to some won the odd heat.

Rek Perkins was out with his black pacer Plying Nig (2.19%). He ran up against Lamont and was trimmed. Nate Young drove a new one, Ela K. (2.24½), and the mare showed some . peed to some who tackled her down the course and the little mare dusted down the line at good elip. Mr. Slavin also had Opulence (3.15) out hooked to a bike cart. I wondered why, but afterwards was informed that Mr. Slavin's admirers had made bim a present of the cart. Opulencs was by all means the start of the afternoon, and although he did not meet all of the fast ones, those he ran up against found the black pacer too fast.

The ero d, and there was a good sized one, was disappointed not to see W. H. Draper out with Alcinta (3.11%). The fans would have liked to see the mare mix is up with her old rival Lantana. Col. Goff was out with Bright Regent (3.06%), and although the chestnut was strapped for work the colonel merely jogged up d down and watched the fun. Joby Hobson had lots of fun with Cells Wilker, but I suspec Joby of being foxy, for he always ploke out his customers and rarely over mikes a mistake. He proceeds to find the easy follows and then have fun with them. W. E. Markbam had Althea (2.21%). This trotter has been converted into a paser and shows signs of being a fast one. Charlie Rowan says she can be trained as a trotter or pacer in a few minutes work. D J. McCarron had Belle H. (2 26) and Lew Til linghast his mare Nelly (2 24). Lew bad a and won both. Fred Clark was out with Oille Ferguson, and Knapp Foreiner drove Doc B., the po e mate to Don L., which died last week. Among the familiar faces I saw William Parker, with a likely pacer, L. Orandall, J. Underwood, A. H. Tiltor, W. B. Horton, Colonel Atwell. Mr. Beron, S. Sweet, Fred Dans, Ned McLoughlin, E. Congdon, Capitain Hazard, William Sheldon, William Wright and others.

Tuesday it began to thaw, and the watering of the course on the previous evening was a waste of time, but it would have been O. K. if the weateer had held cold, which it didn't. All the

Veterinary Department. Questions and Answers

H. D., New York: I have a horse that has developed a large spilnt or boay growth on the outside of his front leg, about half way between the knee and feticek. Please tell me if this cap be removed. Answer: I would suggest that you have the

splint severely fired and blistered, burning three boles right into the body of the splint, from onehalf to three-quarters of an look deep. This rid of is.

rid of it.

T. B. W., Massachusetts: I have a big-gaited growthy, two-year-old gelding, which has a i rge, buffy swelling on the front and in-ide of one hock, with a tendency to the formation of a similar one on the other leg. It is situated just under the voin. or where a blood spayin is located. The colt has what is termed curby hocks or bent hind legs. He is a very ambitious, big-gaited roader, and does not show any lameness, except a little roughness a times. He has a habit of rearing up on bis hind legs when excited. Oan you tell me if this is a spayin, and plesse advise tr-atment.

Answer: I should advise you to stop working

Answer: I should advise you to stop working him. Remove his shoes and employ some compotent voterinary to carefully fire both hocks neids and our, and over the seat of the curbs, if you want to preserve him from being a cripple. If his legs are as bad as you describe, and with his habit of rearing, he will go to pieces tast when worked much, as he shows a tendency to thoroughpin. Don't have any squeamishness about this, but attend to it soon.

W. M. H.: Will you please advise the best Answer: The most effective treatment for curb is to fire a long deep line the length of the curb and then bilster. If the curb is very extensive it might be necessary to pin fire it in addition. This treatment is no doubt severe, but it is the best in the end, as it absorbs the enlargement and greatly strengthens that part of the book. The blister can be repeated when the parts have thoroughly healed.

—In the island of Cyprus is a basin out off from the sea, although sunk slightly below sea would not take any chances.

There were some who did, and among the old timers who naver miss sleiching on the avenue.

It is not a very miss sleiching on the avenue. water percolates through the rocks into the describing ago done, and I have paid railroad fares basin, thus supplying the sait. A single reavy all over New England to mate him. I question rain in midsummer has sometimes sufficed to whether he can be duplicated. He is at the Oak Hill ruin the salt crop, and the Opprians, in order to protect the valuable lake as much as possible, have constructed channels to carry off the flood

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